The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

1971

The Canadian Rose Annual

1971

THEO MAYER

EDITOR

Published by

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Toronto, Ontario

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Preface

We hope that all of you who read this Annual will find it a valuable guide as well as a source of enjoyable reading. May it serve to inspire you to greater heights during the growing season, and once the final flush of blooms has faded this autumn, may it help you to keep the rose alive in your hearts.

To our numerous contributors and reporters we are deeply indebted. In particular, we must mention Mrs. Audrey Guadagni, who continues her excellent work with "The Clearing House", and Mrs. Rachel Flood, who has so ably co-operated with her in the compilation of this popular feature. To these two knowledgeable ladies from the Greater Montreal area we cannot say thank you too warmly.

We regret that it has been necessary to discontinue, for this year at least, "The Rose Analysis", which Mrs. W. A. MacDonald of Winnipeg, who deserves our plaudits for her outstanding work, has edited so skilfully for a number of years. Unfortunately, members' support for this feature has declined, far too few reports having been received to make the publication of a meaningful analysis possible. If you would like to see this feature resumed, write to Mrs. MacDonald, assuring her of your support in the future.

Once again we thank the Royal National Rose Society for permission to use the coloured pictures which appear in this book.

All our members are urged to patronize our advertisers, whose generous support has in no small way made the production of this yearbook a reality.

The staging of the 1970 National Show in Winnipeg was a happy innovation and we hope that, in future years, many other sections of our country may play host to this event. You can all help to spread the tidings of the rose across Canada by urging your friends and acquaintances to become members of our Society. In numbers there is strength, so let us go forward in ever increasing force together, happy in the knowledge that the rose unites us from coast to coast.

Theo Mayer

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PRESIDENTS
of
THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
and its predecessor
THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1913-14-15	Mrs. Allen Baines *
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1930-31	Lieut-Col. Hugh A. Rose *
1932-3	Mr. A. J. Webster
1934-5	Mr. P. L. Whytock *
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1968	Mr. O. E. Bowles
1969-70	Lieut-Col. F. E. Goulding
1971-	Mr. J. W. Whytock

* Deceased

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Dr. W. G. Higgins, 2 Mt. Cashel Road, St. John's, Newfoundland

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

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American Rose Society
Ancaster Horticultural Society
Ayre Horticultural Society
Barrie Horticultural Society
Bedford Horticultural Society
Belleville Horticultural Society
Bermuda Rose Society
Brampton Horticultural Society
Calgary Rose Society
Calgary Horticultural Society
Cloverleaf Garden Club
Creemore Horticultural Society
Detroit Rose Society
Don Mills Horticultural Society
Duluth Rose Society
Dundas Horticultural Society
Dunnville Horticultural Society
Edmonton Horticultural Society
Garden City Horticultural Society
Georgetown Horticultural Society
Golden Bear Rose Society Inc.
Greenfield Park Horticultural Society
Greater Windsor Horticultural Society
Grosse Pointe Rose Society
Guelph Horticultural Society
Halifax Horticultural Society
Hamilton & District Rose Society
Hanover Horticultural Society
LaSalle Horticultural Society
London Rose Society
Long Island Rose Society
Metropolitan Rose Society of Detroit
Mimico Horticultural Society
Minnesota Rose Society
Mission & District Garden Club
Mount Hamilton Horticultural Society
National Rose Society of Queensland (Australia)
Niagara Frontier Rose Society
North York Township Horticultural Society
Northern Electric Club
Oshawa Horticultural Society
Owen Sound Horticultural Society
Pacific Rose Society
Peterborough Horticultural Society
Pickering Horticultural Society
P.E.I. Rose Growers Association
Pointe Claire Horticultural Society
Port Arthur Horticultural Society
Rosemere Horticultural Society
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Sault Ste. Marie Horticultural Society
Sierra Foothills Rose Society
Sioux Lookout Horticultural Society
South Land Rose Society
Stoney Plain Horticultural Society
Swansea Horticultural Society
The Hill 'N' Dale Garden Club
Thornhill & District Horticultural Society
Town of Mount Royal Horticultural Society
Vancouver Horticultural Society
Victoria Horticultural Society
Waterloo Horticultural Society
Westway Horticultural Society
Winnipeg Horticultural Society

A Message from the President

In assuming the Presidency of our Society I am indeed very much aware of the great honour you have given me and it is with much humility and not a little pride that I follow the footsteps left for me some 30 years ago by my father.

I am also fully aware that along with that honour, as with most good things in life, there are a few problems. Fortunately, the President is only the nominal head of the Society and relies for advice and assistance on the Officers, Directors, Committees and *you*.

This, then, points up one of our major problems, communication. I am most fortunate in having this year a very strong and representative Board along with excellent, active committees and we communicate regularly and well. But what about *you*? We are able to let you know to some extent, through our publications, our thoughts and actions. We would like to know your thoughts on what we might be doing to make the Society more helpful and meaningful to you and to have you take a more active part in its affairs. Won't you please, this year, make an effort to let us know what *you* want from the Canadian Rose Society and what you think we should be doing together, as our charter so aptly puts it, "To further the study of roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the cultivation of the rose in Canada. . . ."

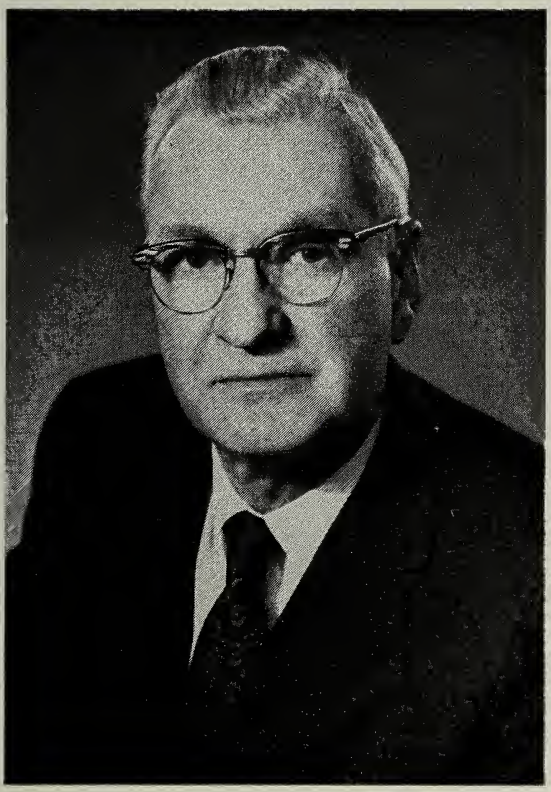
Write, phone, or walk around and say "hello" to any of the people listed in the front of this annual; we'd love to hear from you and even if you don't have any "earth-shaking" ideas—most of us don't—we would like to hear how you nurse your roses through the long cold months.

Another of our major problems is membership. Here too we would welcome your assistance. As you must realize it is only through a large and active membership that we are able to provide and maintain the high standards on which we pride ourselves in our publications and services, at a reasonable cost to you. Each

year the number of enthusiasts growing roses in Canada increases, yet your society's membership has remained about the same for many years. Won't you speak to the fellow next door or across the street? Or better still, if possible, bring him out to the next meeting; we would like to meet you both!

But enough of problems. Spring is here. Best wishes for a long summer with lots of the best roses ever.

J. W. Whytock



J. W. Whytock

The Annual Meeting

Mrs. P. A. McDougall, *Secretary*

The sixteenth Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held on Saturday, September 19th, 1970 at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards' Gardens, Don Mills, Ontario. The meeting was opened at 2.00 p.m. by the President, Lieut-Col. F. E. Goulding, who presided. Mrs. P. A. McDougall acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Before proceeding with the meeting the President received assurance from the Secretary that a quorum was present and that the meeting was properly assembled in accordance with the Society's constitution and by-laws.

It was moved by Mr. R. A. Lyle and seconded by Mr. W. Brennand that the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on October 4th, 1969 be adopted as published. The motion was accepted after Mr. Cadsby advised two corrections be made (1) that Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky's name be deleted as having been appointed a Director for a three year term—she was elected to fill the term of office vacated by Mr. O. E. Bowles which expires October 5th, 1971. (2) In connection with the change in fees where it stated "an amendment to by-law #3"—should have read "by-law #1 section #3" and the complete by-law should have been set forth as follows:

> 3. There shall be the following four classes of membership and each class shall pay an annual or triennial fee or otherwise, as herein set out:

	One Year	*Three Years*
Regular	$8.00	$20.00
Affiliate (Societies)	10.00	
Life	75.00	

> Affiliate membership shall be limited to horticultural and other rose societies. In the event that ten or more members of the applicant for affiliate membership are members in their individual capacities, no membership fee shall be payable by the applicant.

The corrections were approved and unanimously carried.

As noted in the letter sent to each member regarding the Annual Meeting, the following Directors were elected for a term of three years—Mr. A. C. Carswell, Mrs. S. Jupp, Mr. S. McConnell, Mr. V. Taylor, Mr. J. Blair, Mr. G. Peterson and Mr. T. W. Brennand.

It was moved by Mr. S. McConnell and seconded by Mr. V. Taylor that our Auditors remain the same as for 1970—namely, Mr. R. D. Foster and Mr. J. Blair, for the year 1971.

It was moved by Mr. E. D. Goulding and seconded by Mr. J. W. Whytock that the Treasurer's report be accepted for audit as published in the 1970 Rose Annual.

The Meeting continued with the President's address as follows:

"In addressing you this afternoon, I should advise you that with this Meeting I will terminate my term as your President. It has been a most interesting and pleasant two years for me, to assist in directing the activities of the Society and especially in meeting so many interested and helpful rosarians. It has been an active year and I feel we have accomplished some of the objectives we planned for the year.

I should first like to welcome all the members and visitors who are attending this sixteenth Annual Meeting today and especially those who have come from out of town to take part in the business session and to enjoy the programme.

The season began with the Spring Meeting held at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, on Thursday, April the 30th when Mr. Alex Raab, a well known horticulturist and owner of the White Rose Nurseries, gave a most interesting talk on roses. The Meeting was well attended.

The next major event was the National Rose Show held in Winnipeg on Thursday and Friday, August 20th and 21st in conjunction with the International Flower Show, celebrating Mani-

toba's Centennial. Despite poor weather preceding the Show, which limited the number of exhibits, a very worthwhile display was presented to the public. It was interesting to note that the best rose in the Show was won by Mr. C. Bauer, of Lethbridge, Alberta. I was privileged to attend the Show, along with Mrs. Sheila Jupp, a Vice-President of our Society and Mrs. Crowe who assisted Mr. John Bradshaw with the judging of the exhibits. Mrs. W. A. MacDonald our Regional Director in Winnipeg and her Committee deserve a hearty vote of thanks for the time and effort they gave in arranging and staging a very successful show.

It is the policy of the Society to present the National Show in as many centres as possible across Canada, and it is hoped that the future will bring requests from other regions to participate and present our annual display of prize blooms. A full report of the show will appear in the Rose Annual for 1971.

I am sure that most of you are now aware of the new and revised edition of the Society's Colour Guide. This most useful and necessary listing is a must for all rose enthusiasts and copies are available from the Secretary. Copies have been forwarded to all Affiliate Societies for the use of their members and Show Committees. A tremendous amount of work and study was necessary to bring the Guide up-to-date and the Society is indebted to Mrs. H. P. Marshall and her Committee for the time and effort they gave to this project.

The Society had many requests for speakers and judges during the year. Horticultural societies, nurseries and garden centres have become very dependent on the Society for the supply of knowledgeable members to take part in their programmes, to speak and demonstrate cultural practices in the growing of roses. The time given by those who participated in this activity is most worthwhile and appreciated. This is one of the most important contributions we can give to stimulate the interest in rose growing and demonstrate that you need not be a 'graduate in horticulture' to be a successful rose grower.

The slide and film library was also very active and requests for our slides kept them in continuous circulation. Requests are filled to the best of our ability and have been shown from Sydney, Nova Scotia to Edmonton, Alberta, Guelph University and as far away as Bermuda. We would like to increase our slide library, so

if you have some slides that you feel would be suitable, just send them to the Secretary, on loan, we will make duplicates and return the originals to you.

The Regional Rose Show held in Toronto at the Civic Garden Centre, on June 21st, was another successful public display of roses. Under the able guidance of Mrs. Shelia Jupp, Show Chairman, and her Committees, a display of blooms for competition was viewed by over 1,800 visitors who came to enjoy nearly 1,000 exhibits presented for competition by over 100 ardent rose exhibitors. A full report of the show will be published in the Annual.

This show was opened by our good friend from Portadown, Northern Ireland—Mr. Sam McGredy of McGredy's Nursery and his presence and comments always add spice and humour to any gathering he attends. A new event was added to the 1970 show by having a lucky draw for a rose garden. Three prizes were donated by Mr. John Schloen of Ellesmere Nurseries and consisted of 1st, 24 bush roses; 2nd, 12 rose bushes and 3rd, 6 rose bushes. The lucky winners were thrilled with their good fortune and we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Schloen for his generosity.

It is with regret that I have to advise you of the death of some of our long-time members—I refer to the passing of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Lucas of Toronto who have been strong supporters of the Society for many years—also, Mr. Fred Blakeney whose contributions to rose culture in Canada will be greatly missed. His famous 'Miss Canada' which was accepted by the Canadian Nursery Trades Association and the Canadian Rose Society as the Centennial Rose for Canada's birthday, will be a continuous reminder of this gentleman's great interest in the rose. These people will be greatly missed by all rosarians.

During the year two of our Directors found it necessary to retire from the Board of Directors, Mr. P. A. McDougall and Mr. L. M. Brown who both gave unstintingly of their time and effort. Their participation in the activities of the Society will be a great loss and we wish to express our appreciation for the effort and support they have contributed.

Another event which I feel bears reporting will be enjoyed by one of our oldest members, both by age and years of participation in the Society's activities, is the 90th birthday of Mr. Archie Selwood who will celebrate this anniversary on January 16th, 1971.

I'm sure we all wish him the best of good health and happiness for that special day and for years to come.

I have deferred mentioning the financial state of the Society until my closing remarks. You have heard the Treasurer's report and, although it indicates a financial position just sufficient to meet the demands of the present, it leaves us with little surplus to take care of the increasing costs of all our services to the members. We need members and it is only through this source of revenue that we are able to meet our obligations. Each member can help by obtaining new members and we ask for your support in this activity. The cost of the Rose Annual has continually increased to a point where serious discussions have taken place regarding its continuance. We hope to prevent this crisis by having the book published in England for 1971 at a much more reasonable estimate. Mr. Theo Mayer will again be the Editor and to him and to Mr. R. Vezina who has published our interesting and informative bulletins, I move a hearty vote of thanks for their work.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation to Mrs. Betty McDougall, our Secretary, for her staunch support and help, as well as to all the Directors and members who have so willingly given of their time and effort to make my term as your President, a most enjoyable and stimulating experience.

My final wish is that you all may enjoy good health in the coming years and that your efforts in the garden will bring you pleasure and contentment and strength to face the many demands of our somewhat hectic lives."

The programme continued with Mr. and Mrs. John Bradshaw giving a delightful and enlightening and interesting talk and display of antique vases and floral arrangements in these vases.

During the programme downstairs, upstairs the judges were busy with the rose exhibits—grand winner with the highest points —Mr. A. F. Chisholm who received the F. Bartlett Trophy and the two runners up were Mr. E. D. Goulding and Mrs. I. S. Finch.

Always at the end of our programme but by no means of lesser importance than anything else on the programme, is our pleasant repast of dainties and delicious coffee under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Brophy and Mrs. J. Schloen. To these two ladies our grateful thanks as the day wouldn't be complete without them.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1970

Cash in Bank January 1, 1970		$ 143.16
Receipts		
Membership Dues	$7,154.63	
Advertising Rose Annual	1,922.00	
Sales of Annuals	41.50	
Donations	280.00	
Toronto Rose Show	2,337.73	
Sale of Medals and Guides	95.97	
Interest on D. of C. Bond	105.00	11,936.83
		12,079.99
Disbursements		
Printing, Stationery, Office Supplies	$ 335.75	
Postage	300.00	
Honorarium and Casual Help	657.25	
Publishing Rose Annual	6,958.67	
Publishing Bulletins	1,057.24	
Members Services	87.04	
Rent and Storage	432.75	
Toronto Rose Show	1,394.18	
Annual and Spring Meetings	102.67	
Medals, Trophies and Engraving	468.41	
Publicity and Advertising	18.00	
Insurance	48.28	
Corporation and Law Fees	113.00	
Bank Charges	8.05	11,981.29
		98.70
Cash in Bank December 31, 1970	108.90	
Less outstanding cheque #84	10.20	98.70
Dominion of Canada Bearer Bond		1,000.00

Audited January 19, 1971
Jack Blair
R. D. Foster
Auditors

A. C. Carswell, *Treasurer*

Their Memory Liveth On

LADY EATON

At her residence on Old Forest Road, Toronto, Flora McRae Eaton died on July 9th, 1970.

Many words have been written to honour this distinguished Canadian woman and to these we now would add a warm tribute from the President and Board of Directors of the Canadian Rose Society.

Lady Eaton was appointed a Patron of our society (at that time the Ontario Rose Society) in 1924, and she still held that position until her death last summer. After the Eaton's College Street store was opened we were privileged to hold our Annual Rose Show in the beautiful auditorium until such time as the installation of seats changed its character. The generosity of Lady Eaton and her willing support to our endeavours have been most sincerely appreciated by those who worked with her.

In failing health for a number of years, her ability to overcome and to achieve was much admired, and she was a source of inspiration to many. One could not fail to be genuinely impressed by the very broad scope of her interests and her lively intellect.

To the family of this remarkable woman we extend our deepest sympathy.

Nina E. L. Marshall

FRED BLAKENEY

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Fred Blakeney of Vancouver on August 2nd last in his 80th year. He was one of the best known members of our Society and the hybridizer of the hybrid tea rose 'Miss Canada' which was

accepted by The Canadian Nursery Trades Association and The Canadian Rose Society as Canada's Centennial Rose.

In his earlier life he spent several years in the British Army and after coming to Canada and locating in Ottawa became an enthusiastic amateur rose hybridizer, as far back as 1945.

Appreciating that the climate of Vancouver would be better for his hobby he moved there in 1952 and built a small greenhouse. While he had several hydridizing successes his most notable one was 'Miss Canada', a cross made in 1957 between 'Karl Herbst' and 'Peace'.

He was in great demand as a speaker and came east to open The Canadian National Rose Show in 1966 and made a lot of friends the few days he was in Toronto.

Fred Blakeney will be long remembered as the hybridizer of 'Miss Canada' by the rose growing community but those who had the pleasure of knowing him will remember him as a gracious gentleman with a very pleasing personality; always willing to share his knowledge with those of lesser experience.

His wife predeceased him by a few months and our sympathy is extended to his daughter, Mrs. T. J. A. Last of Burnaby, B.C.

O. E. B.

ARTHUR A. NORTON

Included in succeeding Editions of the Society's Year Books during the past few years we have observed references to the passing of various senior officials and the ranks were further reduced on August 20th, 1969, with the death of Mr. Arthur A. Norton after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Norton joined the Society in 1934 and was elected a Director in 1939 and President in 1941, following the retirement of Mr. D. C. Patton.

During his periods of greatest garden activity Mr. Norton had been a regular and successful exhibitor at the Society's Shows and his absence from future events will be noted with regret. In the preparation and staging of his exhibits Mr. Norton was invariably assisted by his wife, Wilhelmine, who survives him and to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

A. J. W.

The National Rose Show comes West

Mrs. W. A. MacDonald
Winnipeg, Manitoba

"The tumult and the shouting dies"; but, here in Winnipeg, there is the feeling that the joint Canadian Rose Society–International Flower Show last August made a pleasing and worthwhile contribution to Manitoba's Centennial celebrations.

At the invitation of the Polo Park Merchants' Association, the Show was again held in the air-conditioned Mall at the shopping Centre. As noted in an earlier C.R.S. Bulletin, this is said to be one of the largest of such centres in Canada, with parking space for 4,700 cars.

For readers who have not visited here, a brief description will set the scene for the Show. The Mall is a most attractive spot—960 feet long by 60 feet wide—with benches placed at intervals along the entire length. In between are large matching planters containing tall plants such as philodendron, rubber trees and the like. There is a pool and fountain and, for the occasion, this was banked artistically with potted plants—by courtesy of Metro Parks Board. Particularly noted were some fine oleanders in bloom, euonymus, fibrous begonias and coleus. The latter with their jewel-like colours and varied markings, drew much admiring comment from visitors. In addition, there were brightly-coloured blossoms floating on the surface of the pool. A second floral display by Metro decorated another section of the Mall. The controlled temperature—beneficial for the exhibits—also added to the enjoyment of the throngs who attended. It was the unanimous opinion that the Flower Show was in an ideal setting, and the number of visitors—approximately 90,000—attested to the popularity of the event.

On the afternoon of August 20th, the Show was officially

opened by the Hon. Saul A. Miller, Manitoba's Minister of Education. He welcomed visitors, and congratulated the Show Board on the splendid results of their planning. He was followed by Mr. John Bradshaw, one of the judges from Toronto, who told the audience that, from what he had seen in his travels, he could say sincerely that this was the best Flower Show in Canada. Mr. Bradshaw brought along two baskets of Ontario peaches, freshly picked. These he presented to the Minister and to Bill Crowley, Chairman of the International Show Board, with a few words about the excellence of these products of his own Province. He then introduced President "Mike" Goulding who, with Mrs. Sheila Jupp, represented the C.R.S. at the Show.

The International Flower Show is sponsored by four organizations—the Winnipeg Horticultural Society, the Winnipeg Gladiolus Society, the Winnipeg African Violet Society and the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association; so, of course, four different groups of exhibits combine to make up the whole Show.

Naturally, in tribute to C.R.S., on this special occasion, the Rose Classes will be the main topic of this report; although, unfortunately, it cannot be said that this year the number of exhibits was as impressive as had been expected. Long periods of hot weather, without rain, made it impossible here to produce an adequate supply of exhibition blooms for the extra classes in the expanded Prize Schedule. It had been hoped that exhibitors from coast to coast in Canada, as well as those from the States, would be able to compete. Apparently, these people were having problems, too; and, for some areas, August is not a good month for roses. From Vancouver, for instance, Archie Selwood wrote to say that it was the wrong time for his area. Archie is well known as an indefatigable worker for C.R.S.—and, to this writer, friend and teacher of rose lore—and he had been canvassing local growers for exhibits, without success.

The Decorative Section was noticeably affected by the shortage. After placing blooms in the Specimen Classes, few exhibitors had anything suitable left for the Arrangements.

On the panel of judges were Mrs. J. Wishart, of Lincoln, Nebraska—for many years an accredited A.R.S. judge—C.R.S. President "Mike" Goulding, Mr. John Bradshaw, and Mrs. W. Crowe, all of Toronto. Theirs was not an easy task.

With the shortage of local blooms on their minds, the members of the Rose Section Committee were cheered to receive consignments of roses from two C.R.S. members in Lethbridge: Mrs. H. W. Muir and Mr. Chas. Bauer, and from Mr. N. J. Monson, of St. Catherines, Ontario.

Mrs. Muir entered in the Airborne Classes and also in the sections for Specimen H. Teas, Floribundas and Grandifloras. Her many beautiful blooms were awarded a total of fourteen ribbons, and the C.R.S. Bronze Medal for the highest aggregate in the section for H. Teas, 1 bloom. She also won the Rosette for the Best Red Rose in Show—'Josephine Bruce'.

In the Airborne Classes Mr. Bauer won three ribbons and he was awarded the T. Eaton Company's Rose Bowl for Best Rose in Show—'Peace'. In addition he won the C.R.S. Bronze Medal for the highest aggregate score in the Airborne Classes.

Mr. N. J. Monson exhibited in the Specimen H. Tea and Floribunda sections, and these blooms were awarded four ribbons.

Mrs. W. McIntosh Smith, of Snowflake, Man., is another C.R.S. member who gave strong support to the Show. She lives on a farm 155 miles from Winnipeg; and, after a busy day spent in feeding harvesters, she drove here to bring her roses. It was about 10 p.m. when she arrived and, as soon as she had set up her exhibits, she drove back to the farm in readiness for another heavy day. Mrs. Smith was awarded nine ribbons, and the C.R.S. Bronze Medal for highest aggregate score in the section for Grandifloras.

One of her ribbons was for an arrangement featuring some striking Floribunda roses. Many people have asked for the name of the variety, and Mrs. Smith reports that it is called 'Antique', by Kordes ('Honeymoon' × 'Circus'). According to the 1968 A.R.S. Annual it was introduced by Dickson in 1967, and it is described as "crimson and gold". In Manitoba it is, perhaps, better described as "dark crimson and dull gold"—probably the result of difference in climate and soil. Nevertheless, it's an unusual combination of colours.

Mr. G. H. Grindle, a C.R.S. member in Flin Flon, 550 miles north of Winnipeg, also brought his entries in person. He usually sends them by plane, but this was a special occasion. His exhibits in the Specimen Classes and Miniatures were awarded eight ribbons. After the Show was opened he added to his popularity by

taking over some of the duties in the Rose Section. Many thanks, Gordon, your help was much appreciated.

The Floribunda Section featured a special trophy this year. With the Centennial theme in mind, the Bird Construction Co., Limited (Winnipeg) donated a trophy for the Best Floribunda Spray in Show. This was won by Mrs. P. Ulicki with a splendid spray of 'Europeana'. The class was open to Manitoba residents only.

The English Box Class is new to the International Show Schedule, and there were few entries. Jack Nichol, a C.R.S. member and President of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society, was the winner, with W. MacDonald coming second. It was found that this class aroused considerable interest among visitors, and it has been decided that it will have a place in next year's Show.

A few notes on other divisions of the Show may be of interest to some of our members; and one particular class in the Decorative Section (Cut Flowers) deserves special mention. The Polo Park Merchants' Association sponsored a Centennial competition which was open to all Horticultural Societies in Manitoba—exclusive of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society. This called for a "Victorian Period Arrangement, showing a profusion of fresh garden flowers and foliage in a suitable container; not over 36 inches high, including container. To be judged from one side only." There were five prizes—$50, $40, $30, $20, $10. The exhibits from the various societies, when set up together, were a focal point of interest.

The Gladiolus Show was, as always, one of the chief attractions. Growers from all over North America sent in exhibits. There were over 1,800 entries from a total of 80 exhibitors. The award for best Gladiolus in Show went to 'Parade', which also won the same ribbon for the Second Day. 'Parsifal' was named Reserve Champion. It is interesting to note that these entries were grown by the Schrimpf Bros., of Amery, Wisconsin.

The Winnipeg African Violet Society made a good contribution to the Show. There were the potted Saint Paulias set up on individual stands; there was an Artistic Class for the plants with other cut material, also one for arrangements of cut material. Members of the Society were in constant attendance to give out information on these popular plants.

Other sections in the Show were devoted to classes for Arrange-

ments, Dahlias, Cut Flowers of all kinds, and Potted Plants; also for fruits and vegetables. In the special section for Cut Flowers and Vegetables grown by children 8-16 years of age, the W. E. Weale Memorial Trophy was awarded for the highest aggregate score. The "Model Contest" for the youngsters calls for models of birds, animals, people or scenes made from fruit, flowers, vegetables, leaves, roots, etc. that are grown in Manitoba. The popularity of this contest has grown considerably since its inception a few years ago.

One of the most pleasing features of the International is always the personal contact with rose enthusiasts from far and near. To mention a few: Mr. and Mrs. Muir came from Lethbridge; and Mr. D. Dale, another C.R.S. member from Stony Plain, Alta. also visited the Show. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, of Minneapolis and Duluth, brought greetings from Rose Societies in both cities. Mr. Sweeney is President of the Duluth Society and was most enthusiastic about rose projects there. It was a pleasure to meet again Mrs. J. Wishart, of Lincoln, Nebraska, an old friend of A.R.S. Convention days. Coming closer to home, the personal visit of our President and Sheila Jupp added a special touch to the proceedings. Mrs. Crowe and Mr. Bradshaw were new to the C.R.S. group here, and their visit proved to be a pleasant and educational one.

It was regrettable that the visitors' limited time here, combined with the local members' involvement in show duties, precluded the planning of any social events. However, there is a camaraderie between rosarians which makes an occasion of even a short time spent together. One realizes anew what a bond the enthusiasm for roses creates, and how valuable and enjoyable are the discussions between members of such a group.

Would it be appropriate to conclude with the suggestion that a few more personal visits across Canada, by Headquarters, might help to maintain and add to C.R.S. memberships?

Labels for Roses

Bryce F. Moffat
Midland, Ontario

The labelling of roses and other perennials by the home gardener is often a problem if such are to remain legible for a number of years. It is a simple matter just to leave the original name tag on a rose bush hoping it will remain there indefinitely. This, however, is not so as the stem to which it is attached will eventually die and the plate itself will disappear. Usually the label supplied on a new rose bush is for temporary use only.

Most of us have our own reasons for labelling the roses growing in our gardens. Perhaps some gardeners do not need each variety named, as they know each one on sight at time of flowering. I, for one, cannot make this boast.

There are many kinds of labels available for horticultural use and one is likely to try out a number of them before finding one suitable for his own use. For anyone without experience in this matter, it helps to have information on the advantages and disadvantages of each type. I will hope, then, that any experience I have had with various types of labels will be of some help to any who have not yet found a satisfactory label or method of labelling.

First let us discuss the kinds of labels which I have *not* found satisfactory over the years:

1. *Plain unpainted wood* labels are only for temporary use. If pencil marking is used, then the name will hardly be legible after the first winter in the garden. Even if the wood is painted, it will have a very limited life.

2. *Plastic* labels of various types are on the market but most of them have some inherent defect for permanent use in the garden. They are not as expensive as good metal labels and are easy to write on so have a definite use in the greenhouse or other controlled areas. I have used small plastic labels in a cold frame

to mark rows of seedlings, only to find the following spring that some of the labels had disappeared, while others lay flat on the ground and were not always located where they had been placed. Most plastic materials become somewhat brittle when very cold, so can be readily broken during winter in a garden if subject to any bending by ice, snow or moving objects.

3. Then, too, I have found that *paper thin aluminium* labels if tied to stakes are apt to disappear over the first winter as they tend to become brittle then, and are easily broken in two by ice, snow or wind.

4. *Small wire stakes* with *removable labels* are available. The label on each is usually placed in a horizontal position and, if not fastened most securely, it is apt to be knocked off by garden tools or other moving objects.

After experience with all the above types of labels, the one which I use almost exclusively is a heavy bodied anodized aluminium label such as the Hartley type, which is made in England, and can be purchased in Canada from some of the better-known garden supply firms or nurserymen. This particular label is made in lengths of 4 to 6 inches. Although these can be fastened to metal or wooden stakes with a rust-proof wire of ample size, I have in the past favoured the use of cedar or other rot-resisting wooden stakes.

Since many lumber supply yards carry in stock 1 by 2 inches (nominal) cedar strapping, this may be used, as such material is much less expensive than specially cut clear cedar. Stakes should be cut into lengths of approximately 18 inches and then tapered at the bottom ends. The top ends may be bevelled to any desired shape. It is best to treat these stakes with a rot-inhibiting solution. They may also be stained or painted in any desired colour. One satisfactory finish is a walnut stain similar to that sold under the name of Rez. This shade blends well with the earth into which the stake is eventually placed.

When the stakes are ready for use, the 6-inch (or smaller) labels, either before or after affixing the names, are then fastened to the vertical $\frac{3}{4}$-inch edge or $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch face (whichever is preferred) by use of two $\frac{3}{4}$-inch copper nails. Most hardware stores carry these in stock. As there is only one hole punched in each Hartley label, it will be necessary to drive one nail, at least, through the metal

near the rounded end, which is usually positioned at the top of the stake.

There are various ways of imprinting the desired name on the metal label. A well made lead pencil marking will last at least two years. A black wax pencil marking is recommended by the label manufacturers, as well as the Fine Pet Marker. *Never* use ordinary ink, ball type pen or indelible pencil.

Another method of marking is with a plastic contact label. To emboss these, one must obtain a hand-operated plastic label maker suitable for $\frac{3}{8}$-inch wide or, if preferred, the $\frac{1}{4}$-inch wide tapes. These are used in most stores for the labelling of merchandise bins. I have found these embossed plastic labels to adhere satisfactorily to the anodized surface of the metal if properly put on. After more than two years of use, none has come off, and legibility is still good, although there is gradually a loss of colour from the plastic.

Embossed metal plates are probably the ideal for long life but small inexpensive machines to make them do not appear to be available.

Some gardeners may object to the name positioned vertically, but one great advantage of doing this is the fact that there are no projections to catch on garden tools, which could inadvertently remove the label.

A point to remember when using a wooden stake is that the heavier the cross-section of wood, the longer its life will be. A $\frac{3}{4}$-inch thick stake will eventually weaken after some years of life in the soil, whereas a square section stake, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, will definitely have a stronger life, but its heavier appearance may be objectionable. Stakes of the latter size have been in our garden in Midland for over twelve years and are still useful.

If wooden stakes of *any* size are desirable, then a substantial rustproof metal stake with looped top end may be used. Since the Hartley label has a long tapered end, it can be securely fastened to the looped end of the stake by wrapping around it. Then after placing the small end through the one hole in the label, it must be bent over to lock it securely in place.

As an alternative to the above, the tapered end of the label may be cut off $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the small hole and then an aluminium or copper wire of ample size used for fastening.

As labelling is rather a personal matter, each rose grower will eventually choose the method which he or she finds to be most satisfactory. It is my hope that the remarks above will be of some help in finding this method.

Earthworms Ruin Your Soil

Percy H. Wright
Saskatoon, Sask.

In the writer of the present article something contrary is to be found, which operates to make me take a pleasure in presenting an opposite view to that ordinarily held. Everything we do is motivated emotionally, which statement may sound ominous, but isn't. Will we not all agree that it is pleasant to feel that we have deeper insight, in at least one little phase of this so-complex world, than the people we meet around us?

It is not too difficult to relate the topic of how earthworms injure the soil,* instead of benefiting it, to the growing of rose plants, for, after all, rose plants need humus just as all other plants do, and the rose grower may be doing a great deal of unnecessary work if he tries to build up the humus content of his soil at the same time that he places earthworms in his rose patch to eat it.

A good rose grower, like any other good gardener is defined as "a fellow with a sense of humus", from which it follows, surely, that anyone with a sense of humus will begrudge his enforced support of those numerous "white elephants" which eat up his soil. It would take many, many earthworms, of course, to equal the food demand of one elephant, white or otherwise, but who can say that the earthworms in, say, five acres, do not eat up as much good energy-food in a day as the biggest elephant that ever trod the earth?

It is easy enough to prove that earthworms are by no means necessary in the building up of a fertile soil. Here in the fertile stretches of our Canadian prairies, we have some of the deepest, richest, blackest soils on the earth, and they were formed after the departure of the Ice Age, without benefit of earthworms. The same

* For the opposite view, see "Let us Consider the Earthworm", in the 1960 *Annual*. (Ed.)

is true of most other Canadian soils, but, in eastern Canada at least, it is so long since man introduced earthworms that people tend to forget that earthworms could not have been native to Canadian soils, except to those rare pockets to which the ice sheet did not flow.

To convince the gardener that earthworms are not needed is one thing, and to argue that they are harmful is another. To do the latter, one must fall back on logic. It is obvious that earthworms must eat something, and equally obvious that this something must be in the nature of a carbohydrate. But what carbohydrates are in the soil, except humus and the remains of organic materials not yet converted into humus?

It is hard to deny that when earthworms eat the humus, they release the plant food in it, but surely anyone would prefer that the soil nutrients were released more slowly, at the rate which soil bacteria release it. It seems to be true that soil bacteria break down all organic materials other than lignite, resistant to decomposition. If earthworms have the digestive juices that enable them to consume lignite too, they are probably more injurious to the soil than even I suppose.

Here seems to be a fine field for research. With research being undertaken into so many comparatively useless subjects, why is no one investigating earthworms, particularly to discover whether they can digest lignite? Another question pressing for an answer is whether or to what extent lignite in the soil serves the purposes of the other components of humus. Perhaps industrial man should be processing the enormous supplies of lignite which are now being wasted in the manufacture of paper, and adding them to the soil.

'MELLOW YELLOW' (H.T.)
Sport from 'Piccadilly'
Submitted by Waterhouse Nurseries Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1969

'PRINCESS PAOLA' (H.T.)
Parentage unknown
Raised by Mondial Roses, Belgium
HENRY EDLAND MEMORIAL MEDAL AND
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1967

More Ramblings about Roses

F. C. H. Witchell
Thame, England

Not content with utterly ruining the otherwise excellent 1970 Canadian Rose Annual by inflicting upon you some 2,000 words of the drivellings of this Decrepit Old Briton (the D.O.B.), your insatiably sadistic Editor has had the effrontery to request that the D.O.B. wreaks even worse havoc on the 1971 edition. Goodness knows what you have done to him to warrant this frightful revenge. However, when Theo says "Jump!", I obey right smartly, so here goes.

As those of you who possess sufficiently strong stomachs to have waded through to the end of the previous outpouring of the D.O.B. will have realized, he is an uncompromisingly bone idle fellow. Any gardening activity that could, by any stretch of the imagination, be regarded as "work" immediately brings on a severe attack of the vapours from which recovery is slow indeed. Therefore, whenever the horticultural scientists make one of their very rare mistakes and produce something that is both labour saving and reasonably priced, he rushes out and buys it.

Thus it is that, for the past seven years or so, he has been seen every spring plastering noxious chemicals all over his rose beds with the object of avoiding the physical effort of weeding during the coming summer. For the benefit of those not familiar with the British climate, "summer" here is that gale lashed and rain swamped period that spans the months of June to September and through which the sun just manages to force its rays on at least three of the hundred and twenty days. From this it will be appreciated that weed growth can be quite phenomenal and that the task of extracting these invaders from a sodden rose bed is a frequent, messy, frustrating and quite disgusting business. It is, therefore, to be avoided, if at all possible, even at considerable expense.

The "rite of spring" as performed in the D.O.B.'s garden takes the following form. When he emerges from his winter hibernation, his first act is to search among the winter growth of weeds to see if his roses are still in their beds. Having satisfied himself that a fair proportion of them have survived, he waits for the one inevitable dry and sunny spring morning and waters the weeds with paraquat. They do not care too much for this treatment and most of them usually prefer to die rather than face the awful possibility of another dose.

Expensive experience has demonstrated that success with paraquat depends very much on selecting the right moment to apply it. A warm sunny morning, when incentive to growth is high, is the optimum. It is noticeable that the degree of success falls very sharply when conditions are only slightly sub-optimal.

Having seen off the existing weeds, the next targets are the weed seeds that are yet to germinate. For several years simazine has been used as drench over the whole area of the beds. Here again, the degree of success depends so much on applying the stuff when the conditions are right. For simazine, the weather is relatively unimportant but the soil must be moist and unfrozen. If the application has been evenly made at the correct concentration, few weeds will appear for a period of six months. Those that do show up will be those perennial weeds whose roots lie below the level of penetration of the material and one or two germinating seeds that are resistant to it. Examples of resistant seedlings are those of some trees, shrubs such as cotoneaster and, of all things, pansies.

Of course, being the lazy blighter that he is, the D.O.B. has experimented with applying paraquat and simazine together in order to reduce still further the small effort involved. Unfortunately this only works satisfactorily when the winter growth of weeds is so slight that it does not interfere with the even distribution of the simazine and when a warm sunny spring morning occurs while the soil is still nicely moist. However, on the rare occasions when this desirable combination of events has taken place, it has been recorded that the weed kill is better than when paraquat is applied alone. Of course, using these two killers in combination precludes drenching the roses themselves, as one can do with simazine alone.

Simazine has the great merit that it remains exactly where it is

applied and does not spread all over the place. Therefore, it is possible, if one is very careful with the application, to leave narrow untreated strips—carefully marked out, of course—for the subsequent insertion of bedding plants just inside the perimeters of the beds.

At the beginning of 1970, a new weed preventive appeared on the British market. This is based on dichlobenil and is sold in granular form to be applied from a sort of pepper pot container. It proved to be much more easier to apply with reasonable accuracy than might at first be supposed. It also proved to be very effective. Of course, it is important, with both simazine and dichlobenil, for madly energetic people to resist the temptation to hoe the beds for the rest of the season after applying these weed preventives. The point is that hoeing will probably distort the equality of distribution, it may even create openings in the thin toxic surface layer and it may spread the substances beyond the required bounds.

In the eager search for ways of avoiding the slightest expenditure of effort in the garden, the D.O.B. became one of the early enthusiastic users of systemic insecticides. Currently being used with great success is one in which the active constituent is formothion. It is fully effective against aphids and some of the smaller caterpillars and one thorough drenching keeps the bushes clean for a good six weeks. What is now urgently needed is something that is equally effective against thrips, beetles, earwigs and other hungry nasties.

Of course, all this elimination of time consuming and depressing chores has allowed the D.O.B. to spend more of his summertime leisure hours just looking at and enjoying his roses and observing and recording things that he previously had not the time to do.

One of the observations that fascinates him, though it will probably bore you to tears, concerns the peculiar habit that even the most classically formed hybrid tea roses have of throwing globular centred blooms in mid-season. It matters not whether the summer is early or late, hot or cold, the same sequence is observed. The very first blooms tend to be coarse and, occasionally, slightly malformed—especially if the thrips are hungry. Then, as the first flush of flowers reaches its zenith, the blooms come big and per-

fectly shaped. Finally, as a sort of last despairing gasp at the end of the flush, the trees present us with a grubby collection of globe centres.

This phenomenon continues for around three weeks, after which the plants, having played their nasty little joke, begin to gird up their loins for the second flush and start to produce once more, the kind of high centred shapely blooms that we expect from them. The poor, baffled D.O.B. has sought far and wide for a logical explanation for this odd behaviour but, so far, has failed dismally to discover one.

Another observation that will probably interest you even less, is the way some varieties amuse themselves by trying to deceive and confuse a poor, simple-minded human. One day this variety is quite different from that one yet, on another day, it is not. For example, we all know that 'City of Leeds', 'Scented Air' and 'Irish Mist' are quite distinctively different. But are they? The other evening I picked an open flower from each, floated them on a bowl of water, walked away from them for a moment so that I forgot which one was where in the bowl and then returned. Could I tell which was which? Not from the colour that is a certainty. I identified 'Irish Mist' immediately because the flower is smaller but could only separate the other two because I was familiar with the very slight differences in the number and formation of the petals. It may be interesting to those whose minds are twisted enough and whose pockets are deep enough to be able to provide the wherewithal, to photograph a successive series of blooms of a particular variety, week by week, through the season. The changes in form, texture and colour of some varieties are quite remarkable. Of course, in making this experiment one attempts to subdue possible distorting variables by using the same camera and film and taking the pictures, as far as possible, in controlled conditions.

Yet another and quite useless observation is that certain hybridizers seem to be injecting peculiarly personal qualities into their new varieties. This arises, I suppose, from the exploration of particular breeding lines. I find, as I walk the trial beds at the Royal National Rose Society's headquarters at St. Albans, that I can sometimes recognize a block of this or that breeder's roses without having to look at the labels.

One comes to know their code numbering systems and so,

although the labels do not give the raisers' names, one can identify them from their code numbers. But even that is not necessary for some strains from people like McGredy, Dickson, Harkness, Kordes or Meilland. Their signatures are clearly to be seen in habit of growth, foliage, flower form or texture; even the colour range.

Flower texture is one quality that I am happy to say is improving and bringing us more rain resistant varieties. Gardeners in this sceptred and, too often, rain sodden isle are welcoming this event with acclamation. Through the long years we have had all too few hybrid tea roses that combined this quality with form, size, holding powers, vigour and health. Then, in the space of half a decade, we have been presented with lovelies like 'Princess', 'Grandpa Dickson', 'Red Devil' and 'Red Planet'. I have a feeling that 'Mullard Jubilee', 'John Waterer', and 'National Trust' will join this new elite.

Yet another observation on varietal traits is that I have noticed that some of those named above are very thirsty chaps. 'Grandpa Dickson', in particular, likes his swig (the rose, I mean —I have no knowledge of the personal tastes of the grand old gentleman himself). If this rose does not get a very plentiful supply of water, it really sulks and refuses to produce blooms of the substance of which we know it to be capable. Maybe this characteristic is handed down from ancestor 'Peace' which, in my experience tends to produce blooms proportionate in size to the supply of liquid nourishment.

The keen observer is, of course, always seeking to identify trends in rose development, often unsuccessfully because the rate of evolution in a perennial plant cannot be all that rapid. But, if there is one trend that does seem to be quite positive, it is towards more fragrance in hybrid teas. There was a much more impressive list of scented varieties introduced in Europe during the past decade than for a long time previous.

Scent, though, is a most strange quality that can be tantalizingly elusive. At one moment I have sniffed at a 'Fragrant Cloud' and detected no fragrance, while at another I have found it almost overwhelming. At the opposite extreme, I have plucked a bloom of an allegedly poorly perfumed variety like 'Montezuma', or as I did this very evening, of 'Princess', impaled it on the end of my very substantial nasal organ and been captivated by its powerful scent.

Maybe this evening's experience clubbed my nose into insensibility but, crawling around on the wet ground sniffing at every other 'Princess' in sight, I failed to find another fragrant bloom. The same thing happened when I once found a perfumed 'Montezuma' except that, on that occasion, instead of getting rheumatism in the knees, I cricked my neck stretching up to the great tall plants. The agonies we rose lovers suffer in the cause of the Queen of Flowers!

If one seeks to identify current trends in floribundas which, by the way, is what your insanely optimistic Editor asked me to write about, one discovers them without any difficulty. I can, with complete confidence, assure you that current trends in floribundas point clearly and unmistakably in every possible direction all at once. There are tall ones, short ones, compact ones, spreading ones, double ones, single ones, self coloured ones, bicoloured ones—you name it, you will find it.

In height, one can find an example to fit almost every gradation from Dickson's 'Copper Pot' down to Sam McGredy's 'City of Belfast' and Jack Harkness's 'Busy Lizzie'. Flower forms range from the nearly single pastel lilac 'Lagoon' (Harkness) through the three dozen small petals of vermilion 'Anne Cocker' to the near hybrid tea forms of pink 'Michelle' (G. de Ruiter) and pink/silver bicolour 'Adair Roche' (McGredy).

Perhaps the trends that have most significance to perfection seeking and work-shy characters like myself are in what I can only describe as graceful degradation. Most of us hate to see mass displays of floribundas spoiled by rapid colour distortion and by exhausted petals which hang on for ages as shrivelled and revolting rags. To keep the display looking bright and clean at the height of the season almost daily attention to dead heading and removal of the most discoloured blooms is necessary. This discolouration is particularly irritating because it continually presents one with the alternatives of removing flowers which have become offensive but have many days of life left in them, thereby reducing the number of blooms on view, or of leaving them to maintain the numbers but creating a tatty display.

The rose which, in my garden, has always been regarded as the pace setter in flowering behaviour is 'Lilli Marlene'. For some years there have been very few floribundas capable of competing in the same league. Happily, there are several varieties now appear-

ing on the scene that may prove to be worthy challengers. To begin with, there is little 'City of Belfast', a variety with which you have probably already become acquainted. Another which has just successfully survived a week of high winds and lashings of rain in my garden is the beautiful orange vermilion 'Orange Silk'. I have not yet observed 'Molly McGredy' sufficiently long or closely to be certain on this score, but I am inclined to believe that she, too, will hold her colour quite well and drop her petals reasonably cleanly. These, however, are not the only newer varieties that display the desired qualities, they merely serve to illustrate that the position is improving.

Of course, truss formation is another important quality in a floribunda but the standards now applied to the Royal National Rose Society trials are such that it is most unlikely that a variety with a seriously squashed up or untidily arranged truss of blooms will succeed in obtaining a major award.

A few varieties of unusual colouring have appeared in the trials recently, but I am not certain that they constitute a trend. Jack Harkness has followed 'Escapade' with several more lilacs, including the already mentioned 'Lagoon', while Le Grice has come up with the purple hued 'News'. There are also some "blues" from Meilland awaiting assessment.

Given that all breeders are paying due attention to vigour and disease resistance, the next most desired quality, in floribundas, to follow those already discussed, is fragrance. Here, I regret to report, progress compares poorly with the achievement with hybrid teas. Of the seventeen floribundas that gained trial ground awards in the Royal National Rose Society's trials in 1968 and 1969, only three, 'Blessings', 'Devotion' and 'Michelle' were designated "fragrant" in the reports.

However, I suppose we should be content, for the time being, with all the other improvements that are being made. If we got everything we desired all at once, there would be nothing left to strive and hope for. Then we would all become cabbages. And what, if anything, could smell worse than a cabbage?

Nothing Says I Love You Like a Rose

Helen D. Carswell
Sepulveda, California

"The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."
(Isaiah 35-1)

If one of the early settlers of Wasco and the surrounding community could see this area today, he would say, probably, "You've come a long way, baby, from the early days of sage brush and jackrabbits, Wasco has grown to one of the richest agricultural regions of the world . . ." so read a local publication on the occasion of *Wasco's Second Annual Festival of Roses* held September 12th-14th, 1970. This event included Palette of Roses Art Show, Country and Western Music Night, Family Street Dancing, Rose Queen Beauty Contest, Coronation Ball, Reception for Honoured Guests, Rose Show, Rose Parade, Rose Field Trips, Rodeo, with roping, riding, and race events, Barbecue Dinner, all the events that go with the celebration that is close to the life and cooperation of thousands of people of the country, the *harvesting of the rose crop.*

It is said that more than half of the rose plants marketed in the nation are grown in the Wasco, Shafter, Delano, McFarland area of California's Kern County. Situated in the south end of the San Joaquin Valley, between the Sierra Nevada and the coast Range Mountains, Kern County is California's third largest county and the nineteenth largest in the U.S.A. The area has long been well known for its mining operations and for the oil activities of the Bakersfield and Maricopa fields; it is best known to tourists for the vast fields of spring wildflowers that colour the landscape in wet years. It is an area of over eight thousand square miles,

about 130 miles from east to west and 67 miles from north to south.

Kern County's climate tends to be arid and its sparse rainfall varies greatly from year to year. Mary Austin, author of *Land of Little Rain,* who spent her early womanhood on the family homestead there, once wrote: "You will do well to avoid that range uncomforted by singing waters. You will find it forsaken of most things but beauty and madness and death and God. Many such ranges quicken the imagination with a sense of purpose not revealed, but the ordinary traveller brings nothing away but an intolerable thirst."

In the late 19th century this land was used mostly for sheep grazing, then for cattle ranching. The railroad came in 1897 and according to Post Office records the name Wasco first appeared in 1900. Most of the early settlers were a group of about 400 families who formed a colony in 1907. At that time this land was so alive with jackrabbits the earth itself seemed to be alive and moving. It is said that in the entire settlement of nine sections, there were only two trees.

Time marches on, and the years brought many changes; hard work paid off and the settlers prospered. Rose literature abounds in legends of how the rose was born, giving credit to various gods and deities. No mention is ever made of *Aquarius,* the water bearer of the gods, who dominates the heavens January 20th to February 19th, and to him a great deal of the credit must be given, for the changes that have taken place in Kern County, and for the copious *irrigation waters now available.* This water comes from deep well pumping, from the Kern River Canal which brings water from the snows of the Sierra Nevada; and these two sources will soon be augmented by the Feather River Aqueduct, bringing waters from Northern California. Present bountiful crops include long staple cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, alfalfa, onions, specialty seed crops, fruits, nuts and vast fields of roses. The lack of natural rainfall is considered an advantage as it makes it possible to control crop operations according to the needs of the plant. Aquarius has been kind to this "land of little rain".

The rose as a commercial crop in Kern County became important in the late fifties when several large rose growers, attracted by warm summers and moderate winters, relatively moderate priced

land, good soil and abundance of water, and the long growing season, located in the area. Over 2,400 acres are now in rose production, with an estimated harvest for the next season of 20 million rose plants.

This rose harvest inspired the formation of an organization, *Wasco Festival of Roses,* supported by civic groups, public minded citizens and rose society members. Gardening as a hobby has always been a part of the good life of Kern County; many belong to garden clubs, rose groups and flower arranging guilds. It was then a logical step to the formation of an American Rose Society Chapter, The Golden Empire Chapter of Bakersfield and the Wasco Rose Society. They jointly sponsored the rose show of September 12th-13th, 1970, under the official rules of The American Rose Society, having as a theme, *"Our Magical Kingdom of Roses".*

Two hundred classes of the rose show were well filled and exhibitors included rosarians from both Northern and Southern California, as well as local members. Membership in a rose group was not necessary to take part; many arrived the day before the show, either to exhibit or to judge and local motels were soon filled. It was as good as a rose convention, having old friends meet and discuss rose problems, see private gardens and enjoy local hospitality. Judges with advance registrations found baskets of fruit and nuts in their rooms, the gift of the host growers, from their own groves.

The rose show set-up was well planned, with the walls banked with commercial growers' recent introductions, educational exhibits and the 1971 All-America Rose Selections, Aquarius (Armstrong Nurseries), Command Performance (Howards of Hemet) and Redgold (Jackson & Perkins Co.). Hallmark Cards presented "A History of Greeting Cards", with illustrative examples from the Hallmark Historical Collection which featured roses throughout the 19th century. Another display that had great appeal was a demonstration of dry roses, with literature on how to preserve blooms for winter bouquets, and the specimens so fresh and colourful they could not be detected from blooms cut recently.

Perhaps the most popular section of the entire show was the *Junior Arrangement Division,* with classes for grade 1 through 4, grades 5 through 8, boys only, and girls only. There were enough entries to fill an entire auditorium and prompted an oft repeated

remark, *"The things that children can do!"* Subjects for these classes were well selected to meet the interest of the young folk, and reflected their childhood hobbies; for example in the "For girls only", one called for an arrangement of roses making use of storybook characters, dolls, etc.

Attendance during the two days of the rose show was remarkable considering the number of community events that were taking place. The rose show judging, in which I took part, was at the same time as the rose parade, so I did not see the parade this time. My memory of the 1969 parade, as the rose decorated floats and marching bands and riders came along the wide shady streets, was how well landscaped the homes were and what care the trees must have had to develop such fine specimens. Most gardeners used rose plantings and the entire effect made ideal backgrounds for colour slides.

Rose field bus tours left the show frequently. On these trips a bus hostess pointed out landmarks along the way. Growers' personnel met the tours in each field, explained the operations needed to produce a rose plant for market, how they are harvested and packaged, then kept in cold storage and shipped across the nation. It was of particular interest to see huge fields being made ready for fall planting, the heavy construction agricultural equipment, often custom built for use in caring for roses only, the levelling and fumigating of soil in preparation for planting the understock cuttings, the *start of a new crop of roses.*

One is at times asked one's reaction on first seeing a towering majestic redwood, or one's impressions on first viewing the vast depths of Arizona's Grand Canyon, and is lost for words. This is about the same feeling one has on first seeing a commercial rose field, a vast expanse of a million plants, row after row in bloom, the different variety colours marking out a patchwork of "bands" as far as the eye can see. It is easy to understand how well the poet expressed such ecstasy when he said:

> "And I would that my tongue could utter
> The thoughts that arise in me."

An invitation to walk among the roses and pick blooms was accepted with reverence. Every bus load had many rose hobbies represented: rose society members wanted an advance view of

test plants, to see the new introductions; others were just interested in old favourites as they strolled along the well marked rows; most took pictures. One little boy seemed to have the makings of a *future rose exhibitor*, for while many returned to the bus with showy bouquets, or a choice nosegay of exquisite buds, he had selected one perfect specimen of the new prize winning Hybrid Tea, *Command Performance*, and was lost in contemplation all the return trip back to Wasco. It might have been interesting to hear his impressions: just why he selected that particular bloom, if it was for its fluorescent orange-red colour or its graceful star-shaped outline. It seemed too bad to interrupt his thoughts as he enjoyed and repeatedly sniffed its appealing old-rose fragrance.

Tramping the rose fields made an excellent appetizer for a delicious deep-pit barbecued beef dinner in a shady park, with western music entertainment. Then we were off to *The Palette of Roses Art Show*. This was described as a "must" stop for all. The purpose of the event is to increase the enjoyment and appreciation of Art and to encourage participation in Art Contests. Artists and craftsmen displayed and demonstrated their wares and skills amid "the country-fair atmosphere with singers singing, jugglers juggling, weavers weaving", the programme stated. It was while enjoying the hospitality of an artist's booth and resting in the shade, my hostess told about a choral group's recent composition "Nothing Says I Love You Like a Rose", which fitted in so well with "Wasco's Second Annual of Roses".

It would be delightful to linger in the San Joaquin, but many had to be back to work on Monday and it is a long trip back to Southern California over the Ridge Route. Laden with all the "loot" one picks up at a fair: flower arrangement material, paintings, pottery etc., groups of rosarians slipped away reluctantly.

At one time the Tehachapi Mountains formed a great barrier between the Los Angeles Basin and Kern County. The improved Ridge Route, part of California's Interstate 5, now breaches that barrier, and cuts down on travelling time. Perhaps common interests, like growing roses, have also brought this great valley closer to many. While the distance in miles may be less, the distance in TIME is infinitely greater from the days of sage brush and jackrabbits to the inspiration of

"Nothing Says I Love You Like a Rose".

A Deprived Rose is an Unhappy Rose*

FRANK LOWE
Montreal, Quebec

THE ONLY reason I can give for the poor showing of my roses so far this season is that the roses miss me.

As you all know, even if you will not admit it or even if you call it nonsense, roses are sensitive plants. They have to have a lot of personal attention.

In other years, during that crucial growing period up until the first blooms appeared, I was out there two and three times a week.

And I was not merely weeding and watering and spraying. I was talking to the roses. Individually.

One old fellow, for instance, was always reluctant to get going. Like many oldsters, he didn't want to be hurried after his long winter sleep.

So I would have to nudge him along. Tell him he was dogging it. Occasionally, in moments of exasperation, I would even threaten to tear him out by his very roots.

Mind you, I am sure he realized I didn't mean this. But eventually he would get the message. And when he did finally get to work, he did a wonderful job.

Great, deep red, wonderful-smelling blooms would appear. But I had to keep after him.

It was the same with my favourite white rose. He was perpetually turning pale and threatening to keel over on me.

I had to give him continual pep talks. "Come on, old chap," I used to encourage him, "have another belt of this brew I made specially for you and you'll feel better."

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* Reprinted by kind permission of the author and the *Montreal Star*.

He would too. And finally those lovely white blooms, almost tulip-shaped, would appear.

Personal encouragement

It was like that with all my rose bushes. Each one had its own peculiarities. Each one had to be coaxed and bullied and encouraged.

Mind you, I realize many people either openly pooh-poohed this theory or quietly, but without saying anything, concluded I was dotty.

This year, because of some mysterious aches and pains, I can't give my roses that personal attention. Oh, I can go out and look at them. But I can't bend over to talk to them.

And it looks right now as if they are dying out of pure loneliness. The few that have put out blooms so far have done so reluctantly. And the blooms are puny.

My wife did try to help. She loves roses in the house but hates the business of growing them. But she did volunteer this spring to trim my rose bushes.

The only thing I could do was watch and do a little directing now and then. Frankly, it seemed that everything was going all right until I listened closely to how my wife was talking to my bushes.

"Stop fighting back," she would snarl when a tough branch refused to come off with one snip of the clippers. And then I knew all was lost when one rose stuck a large thorn into her thumb.

Change of tone

"So you decided to fight back, did you?" my wife yelled, sucking her bleeding thumb. "Well, take that."

Whereupon she kicked my rose bush.

I swear when she did that I felt a tremor of indignation go through the entire rose garden.

My wife, of course, insists this is a lot of nonsense. "I trimmed your dumb rose bushes," she says, "and what thanks do I get? All that happens is I am told I ruined them."

Well, I would not go so far as to say my rose bushes are ruined. But they certainly are not thriving the way they used to.

My wife has suggested that as I can't go out and get down on my knees and talk to them, I should take out a garden chair and sit there and sing to them.

It isn't a bad idea. But then, what would the neighbours think? They have seen me do many a kooky thing and kindly refrained from calling the cops.

But if they saw me sitting in a deck chair singing love ballads to a bunch of bushes? Well, I don't know, and somehow I don't think I'm going to chance it.

pH and the Soil

Keith Cresswell
Brisbane, Australia

The subject of soil pH is one which has received much prominence in recent years and the assessment of its influence on growing conditions in agriculture and horticulture has been the subject of a great deal of research. The full theory of the meaning of the term is an electro-chemical matter; however the home gardener has no need to be concerned with its theoretical derivation in order to take advantage of all the available information concerning its application to his own particular purposes.

Before considering an explanation of pH and its relation to the growth of plants it is important first to bear in mind one special aspect of the way in which plants absorb nourishment from the soil. Food and fertilizers are taken up by the roots only when they are in solution in water and can pass up the main stem as a liquid, known as sap. Solid matter in the soil cannot be absorbed until it can be changed into liquid form, that is until it can be dissolved in the water present in the soil.

Normal garden soils are mainly composed of a mixture of small particles of mineral matter, sand, clay and fragments of rock. These are important to plants chiefly as a medium for holding them in position, while providing very little nutrient material. In between the mineral particles, lies the food on which the vegetation thrives, consisting of organic matter, or humus, and soluble minerals containing potassium, phosphorus, nitrogen, calcium, iron, magnesium, sulphur, and many others. To enable the roots to make use of these there must be, in the remaining spaces, water and air. The water takes the various nutrients into solution, either at once, or slowly by initiating chemical and bacterial reactions which change them into soluble forms.

When we refer to the pH of soil what we have in mind is not

'GINGER ROGERS' (H.T.)
'Super Star' × *'Miss Ireland'*
Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1967

'ROB ROY' (floribunda – H.T. type)
'Evelyn Fison' × *'Wendy Cussons'*
Raised by J. Cocker & Sons Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1968

the pH of the solid parts of the soil, but of this subsurface watery medium, the liquid on which the plants directly feed.

Now just what does pH signify? To answer the question we may consider three separate liquids; the first is a solution of a strong acid (such as sulphuric acid) in water, and the second contains an equivalent amount of caustic soda in water. In the first case the strongly acidic nature is due to the presence of what are known chemically as "hydrogen ions", which are formed from the strong acid. The concentration of these may be expressed as approximately 10^{-1} parts, by weight, per unit of volume; it is then said to have a pH of 1. In the second case the caustic soda solution has a hydrogen ion concentration of 10^{-13} units per unit of volume, infinitely less than the acid solution, and its pH is 13.

The third liquid is pure water; the hydrogen ion concentration is 10^{-7}, that is the pH of pure water is 7. It contains neither free acid nor free alkali, and is said to be neutral in reaction. Equivalent amounts of acid and alkali (sulphuric acid and caustic soda respectively) will neutralize each other giving a neutral product with pH about 7. However if there is present a slight excess of acid the resulting liquid will have a pH a little below 7 (perhaps 5 or 6), and if there is a surplus of alkali it will be above 7.

According to the relative proportions of acid or alkali present the pH may be anywhere between 14 and a figure less than 1. Of course no plant can survive in a medium anywhere near these two extremes; most types prefer soil conditions with a pH somewhere near that of pure water; the range between pH5 and pH8 covers the needs of all but a few special types.

The pH of a soil may be found roughly by testing it with certain chemical 'indicators' of which litmus paper is the best known. Litmus becomes red in acid conditions, and blue is alkaline. For greater accuracy the test should be made with an electric pH meter, an instrument found in most chemical laboratories.

From the mathematical basis of expressing pH it is evident that a change of one unit means that the effective acidity has been increased (or decreased) by ten times, for example a soil with pH5 is ten times as acidic as one with pH6.

Most new soils are found to be slightly acid (or sour) when first cultivated, although in some places such as certain limestone areas in southern parts of Australia it may be markedly alkaline

pH8-9. In the first case the effect is usually due to the decay of plant remains although sometimes the actual mineral constituents are themselves responsible, while in the second case the alkaline nature of the limestone itself is the controlling factor. In the Brisbane area the soil is usually acidic, with pH about 5-6. Continued cultivation, the use of fertilizers and the addition of organic mulching material tends to keep it so, or even to lower it further to about 4. The application of liming materials or wood ashes will have the opposite effect and raise the pH towards the neutral point 7, or even higher. Owing to the variable nature of soils and an internal "buffeting" effect, or resistance to change, no exact figures can be given to show how much lime (or crushed limestone, slaked lime or dolomite) would be needed to raise the pH by one unit, the amount required can be found only by experiment and actual test. As a general indication we would suggest about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per square yard would be a reasonable amount for home garden beds. If it is found that the pH is too high (unusual in Brisbane), it can be lowered by a dressing of substances which liberate acids, such as sulphur, ammonium sulphate, iron sulphate, or alum.

The most desirable pH condition to strive for depends largely on what is to be grown; some plants e.g. beans and carnations prefer an alkaline home, pH7-8, and others such as potatoes and azaleas do much better in a pH of 5-6. Roses are adaptable to a wide range; in some places mentioned above they flourish with a pH of up to 9, while at the other extreme one of our leading growers here has first class plants and superb blooms in a pH as low as 3.8.

This may perhaps give the impression that pH of soil is of little importance with roses, but it also brings us to another point, that of selecting root stocks suitable for the local soil conditions.

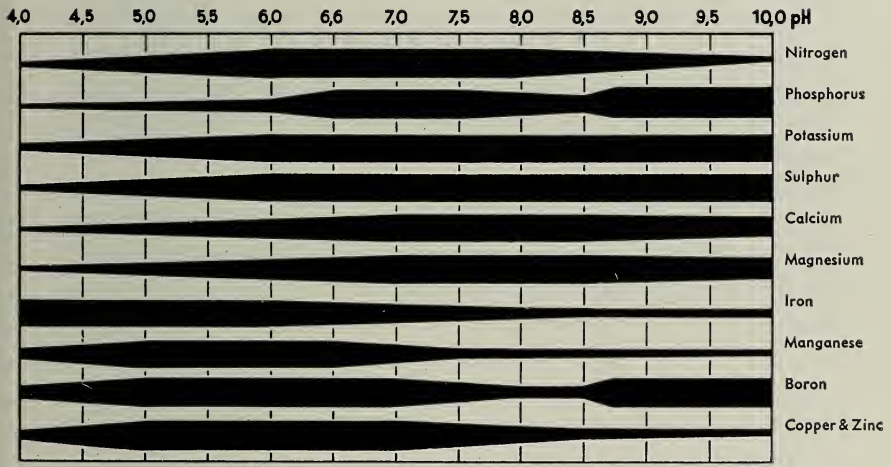
From Dr. A. S. Thomas's article on "Understocks" in the Australian and New Zealand Rose Annual of 1960, we see that in alkaline conditions in Australia *R. Indica Major* has been found the most successful understock, and that in the same regions *R. Multiflora* has been found quite unsuitable. In our Brisbane acidic soils the latter variety has been used for many years with good results (except for a few types of rose). Thus if a certain rose plant refuses to make satisfactory progress in your garden it may perhaps be on an understock that is not fully compatible with

your soil in respect of pH, however good its location may be in other respects. If it is on Multiflora you may have given it too much lime, or if on *Indica Major* it may not have had enough lime to produce its best. It appears that other types of rootstock also have their preferences, but as most plants available here are on *Multiflora* we should endeavour to maintain our soil at about 5.5-6.5.

Probably the most important aspect of correct pH control is its effect on the availability of minerals in the soil. In most gardens all the minerals needed for plant growth are naturally present in the root zone, but how often do we hear of a deficiency of one or another being responsible for poor growth? A lack of one particular element may easily be due to its being locked up, and unavailable to the plants, by an excess of either acidity or alkalinity. In such cases, without actually adding any of the apparently missing element the fault may be rectified by correcting the pH.

The diagram shown below, reproduced by the courtesy of

Availability of Plant Nutrients as Controlled by the pH Value



Source: According to Truog in Efficient Use of Fertilizers FAO ed. by Ignatieff

Potash (Australasia) Pty. Ltd., Sydney, clearly illustrates what pH conditions are conducive to the ready availability of the various soil nutrients. In this diagram the elements of the greatest importance to plant nutrition are represented by lines. The breadth of

the line shows the relative availability of the nutrient concerned at definite pH values. It illustrates that phosphorus is likely to be deficient, in effect, in an acid soil with pH below about 6, while iron and manganese are likely to be unavailable if conditions become alkaline, that is above 7.5. (The availability of iron in alkaline conditions is promoted by the presence of a sufficient amount of humus, this effect being due to the solvent actions of the weak organic acids produced by the decomposition of plant and animal remains in the soil.)

It shows that at about 6.5 provided the necessary elements are present in the root zone the plants should be able to use them, while if the pH is abnormally low many shortages are likely to occur. It also emphasizes how the additions of lime in one or other of its forms, by raising the pH, can overcome an apparent shortage of phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, or even of calcium itself.

The subject of soil chemistry and physics is one that occupies many research scientists in many parts of the world. New discoveries are being made daily and even our present views on pH and what goes on beneath the surface may eventually need drastic revision.

The above explanation of some of those considerations which govern plant growth is far from complete; no mention has been made for example of the activities of soil bacteria whose ramification are vitally dependent on pH, and which play such a major part in the chemistry of the growing plant. It does attempt to show however that while gardening is a mixture of several sciences, we are, in producing beautiful roses, really carrying out some complicated but very absorbing practical chemistry.

A Rose is a Rose is a Rose

Mrs. J. J. Gallagher
St. Gabriel de Brandon, Quebec

St. Gabriel is in the Laurentide Shield region, an area which spreads over a large part of the Province of Quebec, though not reaching the heights of another district, the Laurentian mountains. The Laurentides are recognized for their great antiquity.

One definite characteristic of the Laurentian region is the rock, stone and huge boulders of every description, but there are also areas of good pasture land, besides acres which hard labour have converted into farming country. It is along their wooden fences that we find clumps of *Rosa gallica,* which over the years have become part of the scenery. Their exquisite fragrance draws one to examine the bush more closely. Around two feet in height, with the stems short and erect, the five-petal bloom is a reddish pink.

We have failed to find any fruit on the gallicas in our area, although *The Genus Rosa* describes the fruit as "dark red, persistent". But it is reasonable to believe the early immigrants from France, back in the seventeenth century, brought seeds with them, introducing this species to their adopted country. In our gardens suckers have a way of creeping underground, and, being on their own roots, coming up to form new plants.

Rosa centifolia (the Cabbage Rose) is a cherished possession of many a farmer's wife. It is frequently found as an attractive four-foot hedge for the home. The flower is very double, most fragrant, and a lovely pink, blooming solitary on a long slender stem. It has been in cultivation for years. No fruits "may be found spontaneous" (*The Genus Rosa*) but we like to believe it came to our gardens as a gift, "an escape from some garden of former ages."

Rosa nitida—we call it the "Shining Rose"—grows around a huge rock in our own gardens. It is rather low in habit with narrow,

glossy green finger-like leaflets with "dense and very unequal red prickles" and bright red branches. It is considered by *The Genus Rosa* to be a handsome hardy species, perhaps the most beautiful rose species in eastern North America; also Paul Herring (rhodologist) has written most charmingly of Nitida: "a jewel in the garden. The brilliancy of colour in the fall is a sight to be remembered." Its natural habitat is swamp and low lying places where it remains low. At Glengariff it grows beautifully on dry soil to the height of three feet. It is easily contained so it can be grown in any size garden.

Marie Victorin in *Flore Laurentienne* (1935) comments: "The species of the Laurentian system are much less variable than those of the ancient world; they are not well known and the present treatment does not provide for the future."

Besides the few species mentioned here, there are many others that now find a home at Glengariff. While the species remain one's proud and treasured possession, they actually are happiest growing in a country garden where their roots may spread to take over a large space of land. Of course, they may be contained by a knowledgeable gardener, but, because their blooming period is of such short duration, it hardly seems worthwhile.

At Glengariff, through the years, by trial and error, we have selected a variety of modern shrub roses to complement the species roses we treasure so highly. Here we mention just a few that have pleased us most. 'Frau Dagmar Hastrup' has the attractive characteristic of producing silvery pink blooms followed quickly by rich red hips as big as small crabapples, so that soon the large shrub becomes a veritable bower of flower and hip, continuing all season. 'Frau Dagmar' should make a good subject for landscaping.

'Erfurt', a German import, has attracted much attention this year due to the fact that the SALT negotiations are being conducted in that region. Its long arching branches redden at the terminal and the cream-edged pink bloom is very fragrant. Astonishingly, as autumn comes, the flowers seem to disappear, leaving the long trailing stems a shining red. It is really a beautiful shrub at all times and could be adapted to a small garden as a background to an annual bed.

'Max Graf' is a different kind of shrub rose. It runs prostrate along the ground bearing soft pink blooms in great profusion over

a period of three weeks. It has a way of quickly covering any ugly spot with its thorny stems; it will climb up over a rock or grow down over an embankment. It is quite attractive both for its flowers and shining foliage.

These three last named shrub roses have a common trait: no mildew or black spot, and, one might say, they are insect repellent. There is a place for them in any size garden.

The Last Roses of Summer

Lotte Günthart*
Regensberg, Switzerland

Tomorrow is All Souls' Day

This warm, golden fall day has made me forget that the last few nights were noticeably cool, and so this noon I cut the withered roses in my rose garden in the fleeting, silly hope that summer would last for ever.

Some parts of the bushes are still green, others a yellow or deep red colour. From the autumn-red foliage of the 'Nevada' bush, many cream-white, late blooms have appeared. A few even venture to open, showing their golden stamens in the warm mid-day sun. I place my nose deeply in the heart of one—the scent is mild, an aroma that seems to quench one's thirst much in the same way as the last, sweet grapes from our vineyard.

The last two roses are still blooming on a shrub in the vicinity of the Nevada bush. They're crumpled and in disarray. The outer petals appear as a light raspberry-pink, while the inner ones vary from salmon-pink to yellowish. They give off a remarkable aroma that remind me of the much-loved 'Uster' apples of my childhood—small, yellow cider apples that are scarcely known today, such as the 'Oberrieder' or the 'Hansueli'. They are a sweet, aromatic fruit to which the so-called improved strains must bow in respect. We took them secretly from the damp, autumn grass on our way home—they were small, golden yellow, bitter-sweet apples. I was taken with their aroma from the very first moment I became acquainted with them, and now it suddenly seems to me that their scent is so similar to that of damp, clean

* Mrs. Günthart is one of the world's greatest flower painters, and numerous exhibitions of her work have been staged. Particularly outstanding are her watercolours of roses, 40 reproductions of which appear in the beautiful folio volume, *The Glory of the Rose*, published in 1965 by Harrap. (ed.)

washing drying in the sunlight. No . . . it's sun, the smell of autumn, the sharp breath of the Uster apple with just a dash of attar of roses! I don't know the name of such a rose; this aromatic beauty is truly nameless.

So I'll pluck the last roses and make a bouquet. Perhaps they'll be damaged by frost tomorrow, and, in a warm room they'll at least give us a few days of joy with their perfume and colour. Thinking of that Uster apple aroma, I am now paying more attention to scent in the selection of my roses than to colour or form. A few blossoms on a big rose shrub called 'Gruss an Teplitz' are still as beautiful as in summer and have a delicate, sweet scent typical of "rose rouge". A still stronger "red-rose smell" emanates from the last buds of the 'Urdh' rose. If the buds fall while in a vase, the whole room smells just like one big, dark-red rose. There are still a few beautiful, spherical, pink blooms left on bushes called, 'Queen Victoria' and 'Mme. Pierre Oger'. But the cold of the first frost has affected their scent. Now they radiate a tired, weak and lazy smell. The 'La France' in the round bed where the old French tearoses are located, gives off a noble scent. However, it cannot be considered an "olfactory relative" of the strong, sweet-smelling, dark, velvet-red 'Papa Meilland' forming part of my bouquet. Between the 'Uster Apple Rose' and the aristocratic-smelling, silvery-pink and dark red roses, I place the last slightly pink (due to the frost) roses called, 'Snow White'. They are "neutral" and do not smell, but they have bloomed untiringly from May until now. For months on end, the large, healthy bush looked like a round, white bouquet in the meadow. And the healthy, glistening leaves are still green and without a trace of autumn yellow or red. The greenish white Hybrid Tea 'Alaska' also shows a last bud. And it still has a hint of scent reminiscent of fruit. The 'Sparrieshoop White' has yielded somewhat smaller and rather crumpled blossoms these last cool autumn weeks, and the edges of the petals appear slightly tinged with red. These roses do not smell, but there is something stirring about them with their numerous, tiny, button-like blooms defying the cold. The golden yellow, 'High Noon' still has two buds, and if small, are nevertheless well formed and show a more intense colour than in summer. Also here there is no trace of scent. And there I spot the last sulphur-yellow bud of a hybrid tea. It smells just a little like a

slightly mouldy apricot, but the apricot odour is dominant—not the mould! The pale pink bud of the 'Eterna Giovinezza', noble, long and fully formed, blooms alone on a reddish stem among a dark-green, red-veined leaf formation. It smells vaguely of nutmeg and turpentine, almost the same—incompatible with such a beautiful rose—and I was a little astounded to observe the same scent in the beautiful, bushy rose, 'Constance Spry' this June. The very last remaining thick, pink, ball-like rose still blooms on the large shrub named, 'Mme. Ernest Calvat'. The foliage is coloured and the bloom is already somewhat exhausted from the cold nights, but it still radiates a hearty, fresh rose scent. The 'Pastor Meyer' rose has embellished its dainty bush with many brilliant, deep salmon-red blossoms once again over the past few days. Apparently this rose needs the cool of autumn to bring forth its brightness and colour. The scent is very soft and evasive. A spare little branch loaded with pink 'General Gallieni' rose buds also has a little aroma, and 'Souvenir de Léonie Viennot' and 'Madame Nabonnand' will give off a sweet scent if the buds can still open in a warm room. I love these old Chinese tearoses which came to our garden from France. They have a scintillating charm, and their thin branches and their elongated, small, pointed buds seem to have souls of their own.

Now, I have discovered that the perfume of these French blossoms, which on first glance appear small and simple, clings to my hands for a long time. The buds are slightly oily and this fine oil works its way into the skin on plucking the roses. One shouldn't wash hands after such a venture—the perfume can last a long, long time. The moss roses, which bloomed like spendthrifts in June, possess this quality of "scent persistence" to a marked degree.

Every late autumn, 'Gloire de Dijon' exhibits the magic of its blossoms and the fall flowers that emerge are much more beautiful than the roses of summer. They are a deep apricot shade with red overtones and have the clean, strong odour of apricots and roses. The blossoms, pale and balled up tightly throughout the summer, yawn open with more than a hundred small, ruffled petals in the autumn sun.

In the few hours that the last roses of summer have been in this warm room, their scent has become decidedly stronger. The dark, raspberry-red 'Urdh' smells very impressive as do the velvet-red 'Papa Meilland' and the 'La France'. The poetic, carmine-red

'Mme. Isaac Peréire', whose large, rotund blossoms sag heavily from stems which seem too thin to support such fullness, has a chance to radiate its delightfully full-bodied perfume. This rose was somehow shocked in the damp, cool outside air. The scent from 'Gruss an Teplitz' is scarcely noticeable. The crumpled, salmon-pink 'Uster Apple Rose', that rose without a name, smells just like a cellar-full of fresh apples—and Uster apples at that!

A few years ago as I was walking in a lonely, forgotten valley, I saw an old, gnarled Uster apple tree. The golden apples strewn all over the grass beckoned to me and I just couldn't resist. I pounced on one that the sun had turned a particularly beautiful golden-brown, and as my mouth started to water with the thought of that cool, dry, bitter-sweet taste, a wasp hiding in the underside of the apple whose sweetness it had tasted, stung me forcefully on my crafty hand!

Now the 'Alaska' smells stronger; from the depths of that golden-green, half-closed bud streams a sweet, clean perfume that reminds me—if I close my eyes for a moment—of ice on the first few days just before spring.

But now it's late fall!

So the year has turned full circle. . . . Do these last, noble buds on this fall day perhaps sense the coming spring?

A Rose Calendar for Eastern Canada

Theo Mayer
Editor

The following guide, or schedule of operations, is intended primarily for beginners. Eastern Canada is a vast region, with the climate varying widely from place to place; and the reader should bear in mind that the times suggested for performing different cultural tasks are based on my experience in growing roses in the greater Montreal area. Spring in some regions comes earlier or later than it does in Montreal, and readers, recognizing this fact, should make adjustments when necessary. For example, I have recommended mid-April to early May as the proper time for planting roses; in Windsor, Ontario, of course, this operation should be undertaken several weeks earlier, whereas in colder areas it might have to be postponed until late May. This month-by-month guide, then, does not profess to be the last word, but I do hope that some amateurs at least will find it of aid when they plan the planting and culture of a rose garden.

April: Now, at last, it is time to get out into the garden again and inspect the bushes after their long sleep. Protection should be removed, but not too early because of the danger of the return of severe temperatures; in most areas this operation can be safely undertaken by the middle of the month. Beds should be made neat and tidy and lawns thoroughly raked and fertilized. Climbers should be tied to their supports and standards raised and securely staked. Pruning should commence, with care being taken that any wood with brown pith (even though the outside may be green) is removed. Remember that it does not pay to baby a very weak bush in the hopes that it will eventually come along, so that any which appear almost lifeless should be rooted out ruthlessly and replaced

with fresh stock. Planting of new bushes can begin during the last two weeks of the month.

May: Pruning should be completed as should the planting of new bushes. In performing the latter operation, care should be taken to see that it is done properly. Take your time; don't rush; make your holes deep and wide enough. In general, no bareroot bushes should be planted after the middle of the month. If it becomes necessary to make replacements after this date, procure some bushes in pots from a reliable nurseryman. The first leaves will now appear and you should start spraying and continue to do so regularly at about two-week intervals throughout the growing season. Make sure to use both a pesticide and a fungicide and take care not to risk burning new, tender foliage by spraying in direct, hot sunlight. A good feeding should be given to the plants by scattering about one cupful of a good balanced fertilizer around the base of each bush and then watering it in thoroughly. For those who plan to exhibit in the June shows, a daily inspection of the bushes should be made and they should be disbudded where necessary in order to encourage the production of larger blooms.

June: This is the glorious month of roses and you can spend much of it simply enjoying the display which your hard work has made possible. The plants should not be allowed to set seed; spent blooms must be cut promptly back to a good strong eye on the cane below in order to encourage a second flush of bloom. Some roses can be cut for the house but these should be taken from older established plants; the first-year ones should not have long stems cut from them as they need the foliage to develop strength and size. Exhibitors should time their cutting carefully so that blooms arrive at the show in peak condition. June is a good month to visit municipal rose gardens as well as those of friends so that a study can be made of varieties that might be worthwhile to plant next year.

July: This is generally a poor month for roses as the heat inhibits both the quantity and quality of the flowers. However, some roses will grace your garden and regular cultural operations should continue. Many insect pests are at their nasty worst in July so make sure that you don't forget your spraying programme. Weeds proliferate at this time and beds should be regularly hoed and kept neat. If the rainfall is inadequate, the base of the plants should be

heavily watered once a week. A second feeding can also be given.

August: Normal operations should be continued. However, no further feeding should be given as this tends to produce weak, sappy growth which makes the plant more prone to winter kill. August is a good month to prepare new beds for next spring. These should be deeply dug, fresh soil being brought in if the existing earth is of poor quality. Bone meal, peat moss and a balanced fertilizer should be mixed with the soil. Beds prepared now will have settled nicely by spring and be in much better shape to receive bushes than those hastily dug in April.

September: This is normally an excellent month for roses, the cooler weather resulting in blooms of large size and intense colour. This is a wonderful time to cut buckets of roses for the house. If unsightliness doesn't irk you, you can leave those spent blooms you haven't cut on the plant, for this encourages the development of tougher wood. New beds started in August should be completed.

October: This month normally sees the last blooms of the season. Spraying and most other cultural operations can be discontinued. Materials for winter protection should be ordered and kept on hand.

November: Now the back-breaking work starts. In most areas, bushes should be fully protected for the winter by the middle of the month by hilling them to a height of about twelve inches. Earth is the best material for the purpose, but each year thousands of plants are lost because soil was taken too close to the plant, thereby exposing the sensitive roots to winter damage. If necessary, order a load of earth from a nurseryman. Peat moss, leaves, etc., can also be used. The main thing is that the job be done thoroughly. Climbers, of course, must be taken down from their supports and the canes buried, while standards should either be bent over and covered with earth or lifted and buried in a trench. If desired, all bushes can be pruned back to about eighteen inches before protective material is applied, although some amateurs—and I am one—do not prune at all in the fall, believing that, as a result, more green wood remains in the spring.

December: A quick check of the protection should be made and more added if, for example, heavy rains have beaten it down. You might also pray for an early heavy snow cover, for this could

bail you out if you have been somewhat skimpy in applying protective materials. When planning your Christmas list, why not give memberships in the Canadian Rose Society to friends and relatives? Rose bushes also make excellent gifts. Many growers will send out a gift card to the recipient and ship the bushes promptly to him in the spring.

January: You might try to obtain some discarded Christmas trees from your neighbours and pile them on the bushes to give extra cover. Make sure you renew your memberships in rose societies. Read about roses. There are many excellent books available, some of them magnificently illustrated, and a perusal of these will increase your knowledge about varietal habits and cultural operations. If you have taken any rose slides, this is a good time to view them so that nostalgically you can relive the delights of past seasons and look forward to next spring. You can also begin to plan your orders of new bushes.

February: Now's the time to order your roses for spring delivery. Be fair to your supplier by placing your orders as soon as possible after receiving his catalogue. If you do this, you should get the varieties you have ordered and not be disappointed by substitutions. It is a good idea to keep a map of your garden so that you will know the exact name and location of each bush. This map can be updated now by adding to it the names of the bushes you are ordering.

March: Put your equipment into good shape by sharpening your pruning shears if necessary, cleaning your spraying gear thoroughly, etc. Step outside into the garden gingerly, if you must, but don't be in a hurry to remove protection. Be patient; the glories of spring and summer are not far off. If you have done your jobs properly, rest assured that the roses will perform theirs.

Rosa Foliolosa for Canadian Gardens

Percy H. Wright
Saskatoon, Sask.

Rosa foliolosa, for which there appears to be no popular name, is a native of restricted areas of Oklahoma and Texas. Perhaps, if it becomes better known, the name 'Fernleaf rose' will become attached to it. The fernlike foliage is one of its greater attractions, and some gardeners may be willing to grow it if only for its foliage.

I first received a few roots of this unusual rose from a professor of mathematics at Texas State College, who considered that it might have a chance of survival in Saskatchewan, more than a thousand miles north of its point of origin. In this judgement he was right, and I soon became keenly appreciative of the qualities of the species.

The plants made good growth, and came through the winter that followed alive to the snow line. I considered this performance satisfactory, for we here on the prairies have become accustomed to the presence in our gardens of numerous varieties of rose that are no hardier. If a rose blooms on new wood, it can make a splendid display every year, even though it kills back to the snow line. Even some of the Rugosas are no hardier.

However, it is obvious that a rose or any other shrub that kills to the snow line will stand in some danger during winters when snow is low or absent during the colder parts of the winter. So it happened that the winter just past, that of 1969-70, was a test winter at the place in northern Saskatchewan (Parkside, not far from Shellbrook) where this rose was planted. There was not over two inches of snow until at least mid-February, which meant that the plants had a minimum of insulation during the coldest month, January.

'COURVOISIER' (floribunda – H.T. type)
'Elizabeth of Glamis' × *'Casanova'*
Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1967

'NEWS' (floribunda)
'Lilac Charm' × *'Tuscany'*
Raised by E. B. Le Grice
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1969

The result was that the plants of *Rosa foliolosa* killed back to the ground level. They are now reviving by sprouting somewhat more weakly than I should like to see, from the roots. At least they have survived. Several other rose selections, which one cannot but value, behaved similarly in the winter just past—which, incidentally, was a relatively mild one.

The Fernleaf rose (to give it the name now) has flowers with a tone of true pink, not rose-pink, but rich pink without any blue tones in it, which delight the eye. Wild roses which have such a tone of pink are, in my experience, extremely rare.

Another unusual feature of this rose is that it does not come into bloom until August. This late blooming is an advantage in one way, for by the time the flowers appear the rose curculio has about ceased its depredations for the season. However, such late flowering is a handicap to the rose breeder. The heps do not ripen up in time to make viable seed before the first frosts of autumn. I plan to plant one plant in a container, winter it in the basement, and so get it to bloom soon enough to use its pollen in my rose-breeding programme. It would be quite an achievement to transfer its beautiful tone of pink to a rose fully hardy in our cold winters. If the neat foliage could be transferred too, that would mean a second desirable feature.

There are undoubtedly many parts of Canada where the Fernleaf rose would practically never lack the needed snow cover, and a few other parts where it would survive to the tips whether covered or not. Dozens of Canadian rose growers would doubtless love to have it in their gardens.

How does it happen that this rose is so nearly hardy in an environment so far north of its native range? One can only surmise. Probably in the days when the glacial ice descended nearly as far south as the northern border of Nebraska, *Rosa foliolosa* was growing in the same general area as it now occupies, and the climate must have seen considerably colder winters then. I feel that it is a rose peculiarly adapted to drought, which the finely dissected foliage would suggest. The fact that its range is so restricted suggests that it may have been near extinction at some time since the Glacial Age.

Rose Growing in the Republic of South Africa

Mary L. B. Wise
Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa

It is a well-known fact that no specie or natural roses have ever been found growing south of the Equator.

The garden roses we know today have descended from ancestors which grew wild in every part of the temperate and subtropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Therefore in South Africa, the history of growing roses goes back to the early settlers who brought with them the Queen of Flowers to adorn their gardens. No doubt when these cherished plants bloomed and flourished, it gave to these brave pioneering folk nostalgic memories of a homeland left behind.

Probably the earliest recording of the cultivation of the rose comes from Van Riebeeck's Journal dated November 1st, 1659, when the Commander related: ". . . this day THE FIRST DUTCH ROSE was plucked at the Cape from one of the rose trees that arrived here last year."

In spite of the wealth of natural flora in South Africa—some say the richest in the world—most people grow and cherish roses in their gardens. It is the most widely known plant and is not only used in private gardens, but also in parks where it is able to give pleasure to many who are not fortunate enough to have their own.

The rose is probably more versatile and hardy than any other shrub. Every year sees an increase in its popularity and many hundreds of thousands of new plants are being put into gardens and parks all over the country.

Living in the "jet age", nurserymen are able to get budwood of the newest cultivars from the hybridists all over the world in a

matter of a few hours. This budwood is budded on to strong established briar and the following season the newest and latest varieties are available to the home gardener.

In spite of the tremendous adaptability of the rose, some cultivars do not grow as well in this country as they do in the country of their origin, and conversely, some do even better. It was interesting to note last year, when we were fortunate to have Mr. Sam McGredy, the world-famous hybridist from Northern Ireland, pay South Africa a visit, that he remarked that he did not recognize some of "his children", they were so well grown and had flourished to such a degree and were different in colour and size.

In our hot, strong sunlight and dry climate rose blooms open more quickly and the colours are not so intense and deep. The scent of the fragrant roses is also not as strong for the same reasons. Many people consider that the autumn roses are the best of all because the colour is deeper and they are more scented.

Several varieties have been hybridized in South Africa and have met with success and approval. In time we hope that they will become better known and that this important branch of rose growing will be encouraged and promoted to a far greater extent than it is now.

Like most other continents south of the Equator, climatic conditions in South Africa vary from one part of the country to another. Some areas are subtropical, some enjoy winter rainfall and others have dry and dusty winters with refreshing, life-giving rains in the summer. The rose adapts itself to all these variations of climate and does well. One of the greatest trials in South Africa is the shortage of water. With the growing population and the increase in industrial development, the strain on water supplies is severe. Prolonged and serious droughts are for ever present in some parts of the country. Watering of gardens is restricted and it is only with careful planning and organization that gardens are able to flourish and produce the wealth of blooms that grace the various shows. Mulching with various commodities like grass, straw, wood shavings etc., are very beneficial and help to keep the roots damp and cool.

Some varieties of roses do better in different localities than in others and this is noticeable when reading the names of cultivars that have won awards at the various horticultural shows held

throughout the country in September, October and November, and again in February, March and April.

In most parts of South Africa, roses bloom for ten months of the year. It is only for a few weeks after pruning in the winter, that there are not any blooms to cut for the house or to give away to less fortunate friends.

The southernmost portion of the country—the Cape—enjoys winter rainfall; a large proportion of the rest of South Africa has dry cold winters, but nowhere do the temperatures fall as low as they do in Canada. Certain regions do get snowfalls, but not for any length of time. The brilliant winter sunshine soon melts the snow and the resulting moisture is a blessing to parched earth and dried-up streams. The winter days, June to August on the Highveld, are remarkable for the variation in temperature in twenty-four hours. Should there be no wind, the sky is generally clear and blue and the sun shines as brightly as on any summer day. Then the temperature rises to the middle sixties Fahrenheit and drops as quickly as the sky darkens, to well below freezing point throughout the night.

Nowhere in the country is it necessary to prune roses to the degree that this has to be done in the colder climates of the Northern Hemisphere. Nor do they have to be protected from the cold or winds as is done in the countries of their origin.

New shoots sometimes succumb to severe untimely frosts but never the established rose bush itself. A general rule for the time to prune is, the colder and more prolonged the winter, the later the pruning; the warmer the climate, the earlier the pruning. Therefore in the subtropical areas like the Eastern Transvaal and Natal, the pruning programme is completed by the end of June. The Transvaal and particularly the Highveld (Johannesburg and the Reef) pruning time extends from mid July to mid August. The western parts of the Cape follow the same timetable but in the Karroo and Orange Free State where the frosts are very severe, pruning is left until late August. In certain parts of the country where the winters are frost free and not at all severe, if not pruned, roses never go dormant.

Summer pruning has been found to be a valuable way of preventing mildew and promoting good growth of exhibition blooms for the autumn rose shows. Cutting out short, unproductive

wood, blind shoots and spindly canes increases air circulation through the plant so necessary for preventing mildew from rearing its ugly head and gaining a hold. BENLATE, a partially systemic fungicide, has reduced the incidence of mildew to a great extent and has been used by the amateur and professional rose grower with rewarding success.

In spite of the extremes of climate, we do unfortunately share, with the rest of the world, the horrors of pests and diseases. Modern systemic insecticides have done much to rid the rose garden of aphids and bollworm, and having kept these robbers at bay during the spring, the hordes of beetles of various shapes and sizes descend upon the rose blooms and foliage during the hot summer months with devastating results.

Red Spider is a real menace as it is so very minute and almost invisible to the naked eye. The hot dry conditions of summer encourage it to increase and multiply at an alarming rate. This pest is controlled by poisonous systemic sprays but so often they have done irreparable damage before their presence is suspected. Thrips on roses are not often seen in this country.

Black Spot becomes evident in the late summer and autumn months if curative and preventive spraying has not been done regularly. Virus diseases have been identified at various times, and the only cure is to remove the plant forthwith and burn it.

Roses are becoming one of South Africa's major exports. These are grown under cover which not only promotes strong, upright growth with blooms on long stems, but also prevents the devastating damage caused by severe hail storms which occur during the summer. To meet market demands, blooms are flown to the United Kingdom and Europe during the summer months when roses are not obtainable in the Northern Hemisphere. It is interesting to note that cultivars like 'Super Star', 'Michelle Meilland', 'Dr. Verhage', 'Exciting', 'Baccarat' and 'Elizabeth of Glamis' are some of the varieties that are most popular and carry well by air. Garnett roses are becoming extremely popular and are much in demand by the florists. The commercial rose grower has had to increase the supply of these charming and long-lasting blooms of various colours, to meet this demand.

Shrub roses, ramblers, pillar roses and weeping standards are not as popular in this country as they are in the lovely parks and

gardens in the European countries and the United Kingdom. More use should be made of them to give a bright colour display and to hide ugly walls, buildings and fences. But the hot dry climate shortens the length of the blooming period and consequently these types of roses are superseded in popularity by the wealth of other creepers that grow and bloom so successfully in these conditions.

The Banksias, both cream and white varieties, the almost evergreen Mermaid and other climbing sports of the well-known hybrid teas and floribundas, are used extensively in gardens, making lovely splashes of colour at the beginning of the season.

Some hybrid teas that do well and that have merited awards on the show bench are 'White Christmas', quite the best white; 'Lady Luck', such a lovely pink with fragrant scent; 'Christian Dior', 'Chrysler Imperial', 'Papa Meilland', all reliable reds; 'Christiaan Barnard', a newcomer in red and a South African bred rose; 'Angel Wings', cream with pink-tipped petals; 'First Love', 'Pink Favourite' with its glossy, healthy foliage; 'Michelle Meilland', a delicate pink, and 'Tiffany'; 'Peace', known the world over; 'Super Star' with its breathtaking colour; 'King's Ransom' which most people find the best yellow in cultivation as yet; 'April Love', a bicolour not always popular, and not to be compared with 'Rose Gaujard', a silver-edged red rose.

Gardeners do not always want to grow only the exhibition varieties, and several of the old, reliable favourites are seen happily growing and loved by those who own and tend them. 'Sutter's Gold', 'Eclipse', 'Charlotte Armstrong', 'Show Girl', 'Grand'mère Jenny', 'Exciting', 'Fanny Blankers Koen', 'Dame Edith Helen', 'Shot Silk', 'Talisman' (particularly the climbing varieties of these last two), 'President Hoover', 'Texas Centennial' and 'Signora Puricelli' are just a few of the many varieties that are seen everywhere.

New roses that have been introduced in the last few years are 'Scented' or 'Fragrant Cloud', a dark coral red which has a magnificent fragrance and blooms constantly throughout the season; 'Oklahoma', a good strong-growing red; 'Angel Bells', cream with red-tipped petals, very spectacular; 'Agena', an impressive, large salmon pink and 'Rose Queen', an outstanding large dark red. More reds, very new, which are likely to do well, are 'Alec's Red', 'Red Devil' and 'Red Lion'.

'Tosca', a South African sport of 'April Love', has won awards in certain parts of the country, while 'Rhina Herholdt' and the lovely bicolour 'Nightingale', are also new South African bred roses.

Floribundas are becoming more and more popular, particularly for parks and public gardens, as they enjoy a long blooming period and can be relied upon for a gay splash of colour. Hosts of new varieties are being introduced every year and the following are some that have been found to be very satisfactory both in the home garden as well as on the show bench and in public parks. White: 'Iceberg' and 'Ice White'; Pink: 'Tom Tom', 'Dearest', 'Paddy McCredy', 'Pink Parfait'; Yellow: 'All Gold', 'Golden Slippers', 'Jan Spek'; Red: 'Devil's Dance', 'Europeana', 'Sarabande', and now the flaming orange-red of the 'City of Belfast', released two years ago with the new 'Molly McCredy' (pink and red). 'Anne Cocker' joins the ranks of new spectacular floribundas as also does 'Pineapple Poll'. Lavender: 'Jacaranda' (a rose hybridized by a South African nurseryman) and 'Lavender Lassie'.

'Queen Elizabeth' is a very popular variety but does not excel on the show bench. The old-fashioned 'Cecile Brunner', grown as a shrub or a climber, is very much in evidence.

Rose sections of the horticultural societies have done much to stimulate the enthusiasm and interest of the amateur and professional rose grower. Most large cities and districts have established horticultural societies who organize shows at various suitable times of the year, and roses exhibited then are of a high standard.

The Rose Society of South Africa is probably one of the youngest rose societies in the world, but it has made great strides in spite of the distances between the major towns and the lack of rose-growing population in the Republic. A magnificent display of roses is put on each year in association with the evening newspaper *The Star,* in Johannesburg. This show attracts rose lovers from far and wide.

Subscriptions for members of the Rose Society is R2 per year (nearly $3) and the Society publishes three journals, called ROSA, annually, which are distributed to all members. The Society is a foundation member of the International Federation of National Rose Societies which was constituted at the 4th International Rose

Conference held in London in June 1968. Arrangements are being made for a group of interested members to attend the First International Conference of the Federation to be held in Hamilton, New Zealand, in November 1971.

The Western Cape Rose Society is a lively and flourishing branch of R.O.S.A. with a membership of seventy-four enthusiastic rose lovers. They, in association with the *Cape Argus*, a daily newspaper, put on a very successful Rose Show last year, but due to severe drought and watering restrictions, they were not able to repeat this popular venture. We hope that conditions will improve and that they will be able to continue with their good work of bringing to public notice how well roses are grown in the Cape area.

In Natal, where roses are grown in humid and subtropical conditions, the Natal Rose Society has done, and is still doing, invaluable work in promoting rose culture. The standard of exhibits at their "all rose" shows has been excellent and their last few shows have been sponsored by the newspaper the *Daily News*.

Earlier Roses in Colder Areas*

Charles Bauer
Lethbridge, Alta.

Would you like to advance your growing season by several weeks thereby enabling you to have blooms in early June?

For the past five years I have been using plastic film to promote early growth and then protecting it from frosty periods of chilling spring winds.

The location of the rose beds shielded from prevailing winds is of prime consideration. My "early beds" face east and south, the former against the foundation of the house and the latter in front of a picket fence. A narrow bed 30 inches wide is preferable, planting two staggered rows 18 inches apart and 27 inches in the row. The bed against the foundation is necessarily 6 inches wider, the back row being a foot from the wall to make allowance for root growth.

The fence is blocked off with $\frac{3}{8}$-inch plywood and fastened in a manner for easy removal in May. Forms for the plastic are made from 1 × 2's with 1 inch cross pieces spaced approximately 15 inches apart. The top covers are 30 inches wide and the sides 27 inches allowing a 3 inch drop for runoff. The length of the forms is determined by the distance between the fence posts. Blocks of wood on fence posts and on the plywood backdrop provide support for the top frame at the back and it rests on 2 × 4 posts at the front. The sides are also fastened to posts.

Cut a half inch notch in the edge of the frames where they will be fastened to blocks and posts by cornice hooks (an angular hook used for curtain rods and available in hardware stores). They will hold the frames firmly during windstorms and will make for easy removal when the sun beats down.

Construction-grade plastic (polyethelene) in 36-inch and 50-

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inch widths is inexpensive but could be hard to find. Try hardware shops or mail order catalogues. Wrap around frame and fasten with thumb tacks on underside, then nail a quarter inch thick and an inch wide slat over the cross pieces, necessary to prevent wind damage to plastic.

Approximately April 7, when the frames are put on, the beds are lowered to former level, unhilled and pruned, then covered again somewhat, as in our area the temperature could drop to zero level until mid April. After that time, gradual unhilling can be done. Shade white-stemmed shoots as the strong sun beating through the plastic could cause havoc with them. With extra cover within the enclosure in the spring of 1968 my roses suffered only minor damage when the temperature dropped to 15 degrees in May.

If forecasts are 40 degrees or lower the covers should remain on at night for safety and steadier growth. When the sun shines brightly at 50 degrees, one or more of the sides are dropped for ventilation. The height of the enclosure offers some margin of safety but if sunny and warm all should be taken off to prevent burning of foliage.

Except for a few frosty nights the forms will seldom be required in May, but keep them available for any emergency. When weather is settled and the danger of frost is over, store the frames, remove posts and replace with plugs to mark their location for the following year. The backdrop on the fence can be left on for a week or so for a wind break. All lumber used should be painted white, for greater sun reflection.

On May 28, 1969, I had my first bloom, a 'Karl Herbst', and peak blooming occurred around June 15. The first bloom from an unprotected bed cut into the lawn showed up June 20.

This method has closed the gap which exists between my garden and the Toronto area, making it possible for me to enter (and win) the Airborne Class in Canada's National Rose Show in Toronto for the past two years which, I feel, is a noteworthy achievement and honour. The equipment can be used again and again. With good management, which will come from experience, it is possible to be a participant in Canada's National Rose Show as I have done. It is likely that some C.R.S. members will follow this method. Why not you!

Roses in the Antipodes

Allan G. Scott

Immediate Past President, National Rose Society of New Zealand Inc.

"The Rose is Creation's Gift to Mankind, it knows neither nationality, colour or creed. It is for all!"

"Roses old and new!" What a delight they are for many thousands of gardeners in New Zealand, and what a wide variation in the popularity of varieties. These last few years have brought many new shades, and as we travel around the country we find rose beds of 'Super Star', 'Fragrant Cloud', 'Paddy McGredy' and 'Pernille Poulsen' replacing older varieties that were strong favourites in the late 1950's. 'Iceberg' is a cultivar which if planted singly as a shrub is magnificent, or if as a feature rose planting, produces its masses of blooms from spring to early winter. 'Blue Moon' is another which has special appeal to some growers because of its colour, then we have 'Tiki' which has become a special favourite because it was named in New Zealand with a Maori name, by Sam McGredy, its shading and the repeating of its blooms makes it a strong contender for top popularity. 'Western Sun' has been well received and is a welcome addition in its colour range.

Each year the choice of first releases becomes greater and the colours more exciting, so is it any wonder that the rose has been acclaimed as the Queen of Flowers in New Zealand. It grows in all soil types and any climatic conditions. Their freedom of bloom and the wide range of types which are now grown will satisfy the most demanding gardeners who take pride in their home plot and love beauty in flowers for months of the year. Even the roses of over one hundred years ago have a large group of admirers, and many gardens have had the same rose bushes growing and flowering where they were planted more than 40 years ago. Cultivars which still remain growing in many of the older established

gardens in the rural areas include 'Cecile Brunner' (the sweetheart rose), 'Frau Karl Druschki', which even today has its white blooms included in some exhibitor's collections. 'Caroline Testout', 'Lady Hillingdon', 'Cupid', 'Ophelia' and its sport varieties, 'Mrs. Herbert Stephens' with its very early blooms of pure white. Even 'Marechal Neil' and 'La France' can occasionally be found giving of their blooms each spring. 'Etoile de Holland' still retains its popularity as does 'McGredys Yellow', climbing 'Mrs. Sam McGredy', 'Shot Silk', 'Pauls Scarlet' with its tenacity to survive, would also be found in most of these older home gardens along with varieties such as 'Louis Brinas', 'Mrs. George Geary', 'Picture', 'Earl Haig', 'Dorothy Page Roberts', 'Betty Uprichard', and many others of those cultivars which were so popular prior to the 1940's. From this time, the advent of new introductions became more pronounced and there must have been hundreds of these which only remained in favour for a few years, then were replaced by something more modern. But it is surprising how many blooms from these old cultivars in the hybrid teas, year after year find their names amongst the published lists of Champions.

The National Rose Society of New Zealand Inc., is the largest Horticultural Organization in our land. Because the standard of housing is high, there being no restriction on the area available for homes, ample space is available for gardens. The residential areas around cities and towns provides many beautiful gardens, it is common for every home in some streets to have beds of roses, while very few towns do not have a public rose garden. Many of these are up to date with modern releases. The sale of roses would exceed the sale of any other genera of shrub in our land, so is it any wonder that the ratio of Rose Society members per thousand of population is the greatest of any country in the world.

Rose exhibitions flourish, there being so many home growers who specialize in producing rose blooms and stems almost to perfection. These are grown in the open garden and are subjected to climatic conditions that prevail; some do provide temporary shelter for a bed or single bloom. A rule of our National Rose Society precludes roses grown under glass being exhibited at National Shows. Every year a Rose Convention is held in a different District and at this function our National Rose Show is staged, where the highest awards are open for competition and draw in-

creasing entries each year. This too reflects the popularity of rose cultivars with our citizens.

The Tourist and Publicity Department describes New Zealand briefly as "A world in itself; because of the beauty, diversity and compactness of its natural attractions. Within 13½ degrees of latitude, 1,000 miles (the length of New Zealand) are packed all the highlights of a world tour, a remarkable variety of mountain, lake and thermal scenery. Both the North and South Island provide outstanding but different tourist attractions. The North Island has the unusual as well as the beautiful, but the South Island has that scenic grandeur." Roses are grown throughout both Islands, being evergreen in the temperate areas of the North. The soil consists of many types but are very fertile, this is proven by the history of our earliest pioneers. These early settlers it is recorded brought plants and cuttings with them on their long, slow trip to New Zealand. Amongst these were many early species of the rose. Although the rose is not indigenous to the southern hemisphere, it is amazing to find in our New Zealand records that after the first twenty years of settlement, wherever a new area was being developed, roses planted as cuttings flourished and bloomed year after year. They are recorded as being established throughout the length and breadth of our land dating back over 140 years. Consecrated areas where these early roses were planted, are today the hunting ground for the collectors of these ancient types. Species that were considered extinct have been rediscovered still growing in these places and are now growing once again in old time collections.

In years now past, home lovers kept their gardens up to date with horticulture from most countries around the world, so in the year 1970 the latest novelties of present day hybridizers are growing in many home gardens and have become feature plantings in public parks making spectacular displays for many months of the year. The old Polyantha type rose which used to be so popular have been replaced by the Floribundas and every year these novelties sell by the thousands.

Our climatic conditions are fragmented because of the Island structure. In the northern sphere where the climate is mild roses will bloom 12 months of the year, provided they are intelligently tended. As the country goes southward, so the climate becomes

colder and flowering dates later. Both Islands are divided by a mountain range; on their eastern side the Pacific Ocean rolls up on to many sandy beaches and sheltered harbours, while on the western side the stormy Tasman Sea which extends 1,400 miles from Australia breaks and pounds the shoreline. Rose shows begin in late October, and one can travel southward on into December and attend shows where the blooms are still from the first flush, and the quality high, equal to any in other parts of the world.

The National Rose Society of New Zealand has established a Rose Trial Ground in the City of Palmerston North, and November 1970 will see the first year's judging completed. A special Gold Medal has been produced to be known as the Golden Star of the South Pacific, for the Hybrid Tea and Floribunda Cultivars which attain the required trial ground certificate. These trial grounds provide sections for overseas cultivars, as well as special classes for New Zealand raised.

That New Zealand has been recognized as a rose-growing land, with many enthusiasts throughout its Society membership and so can take its place with all countries of the world to promote the "Rose", is evident by the fact that in 1971 from November 7th to the 14th we will be host to the World Rose Convention, and a real "rose" welcome will be assured for all who come. A very comprehensive programme has been arranged, with speakers and lecturers from overseas countries contributing, as well as rose show exhibitions, and tours around our gardens and fertile farm land.

To Shrub Roses with Love

Joyce Edwards
Fitzroy Harbour, Ontario

If you are one of those fortunate people with their garden problems under control—if you just happen to have that wonderful reminder of bygone days, a competent weekly gardener—or even a boy to cut the grass—and you can look out in contentment at your beds of beautifully tended hybrid tea and grandiflora roses and know you can ensure their care—this probably is not for you.

But if by chance your doctor warned you recently about overdoing it in the garden, especially in a cold spring or frosty fall, if the competent gardener has now gone to tend celestial rose beds, and the boy just never turns up when you need him—well, have you happened to look at the old roses and the not-so-old shrub roses developed in the last twenty years or so?

My own love affair with these roses only goes back five years, and is the story of making a garden to go around an old log house built about 1860. I had grown roses, yes; a few beds of fairly hardy floribundas, hilled up for the winter, but most of my garden was a cliff, with coral coloured rock dripping with white birch and ferns and trilliums. If anything, I was a primrose grower; the deep clefts of rich leaf mould made that a natural.

Anyway, there were no houses, so, slightly scared but game, we bought the old log house, with no amenities of any kind but a rather nice view, structurally sound and best of all, to us, untouched by "renovators".

My husband was very busy with well drillers and plumbing and insulation and things, and I was collecting nursery catalogues along with homespun, butternut cupboards and one hundred and sixty-two old glass lamps. Thoughtfully I surveyed the ground. We had added a bit to it, and this was century old sod, but the original piece had a few old lilacs, two or three enormous junipers, and an

enormous Harison's Yellow rose, about twenty feet in spread. Across the front 250 feet we built a neat and correct picket fence, but the sides and back had to be chain-link wire, to keep our dogs in and our neighbours' cows out. There were two big old maples on the front fence line, and a few wild spruce (for some unknown reason interplanted with two standard apple trees) but of course all that new bare fence looked pretty bleak. This is rather bleak country, anyway, about 35 miles west of Ottawa, long since logged, and with only a few dying elms at the sides of the country roads.

That first year, I ordered the nucleus of my dwarf apple orchard, quite a lot of ornamental trees which would not grow much over twenty feet, and all the shrub and species roses listed in Sheridan's catalogue. With these, and the hollyhocks, foxgloves, delphiniums and monada for the fence, the fringed pinks, lavender, sweet williams, the single asters, I would make a fair start that year. I was busy seeding flats under lights, then planting my stock.

Later that summer I stood in front of a simple old shrub rose called 'Von Scharnhorst', even that first summer it was one glorious cascade of creamy blooms, and I was helplessly in love for all time with these different roses.

The next summer, breathless with curiosity, I waited for my first order to come from Tillotson's in California, and for others from Manitoba and some from Ontario. I had really no idea what I was ordering; the genealogies confused me, so many names. I also found it very hard to find books on the old roses, and impossible to see any growing around here. (I don't mean the poor gaunt things one sees on embankments, with a few tired purplish flowers and clashing scarlet fruit.) I wrote a lot of letters. People were very kind but even now I am only beginning to learn the origin and characteristics of many of my roses.

I had decided, however, not to be a purist. For one thing, an old house around here had probably had but one or two roses; perhaps a Scotch brier, the Harison's, perhaps later a bush carried with care from the more populated areas. But as with the house, unless one's means were unlimited, there must be a compromise. I mean, after all, the original woman-of-the-house cooked with hardwood (which we couldn't even afford to do today) and carried in her water in buckets. So I bought both old and new in the roses;

'JOHN WATERER' (H.T.)
('*Karl Herbst*' × '*Ethel Sanday*') × '*Hannah*'
Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1969

'BUSY LIZZIE' (floribunda)
('*Pink Parfait*' × '*Masquerade*') × '*Dearest*'
Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1969

all I asked was they be beautiful and that they survive this climate, and be sufficiently "right" to blend in the whole picture, interplanted with small trees and flowering shrubs on the fence line to hide it quickly. Later, perhaps, I would learn enough to have beds of the special old roses.

Up till that second summer the work had not bothered me; I whacked at that thick old sod and dug and carted, then in the winter I scrubbed off inches of whitewash (we figured thirty-seven layers of wallpaper). Until my lovely Tillotson roses actually came, I was under the happy impression I had a beautiful place for them, a wide corner with seemingly good soil and perfect drainage. Frost had caught me with it half dug. Fortunately I had asked for the roses early and had them carefully heeled in, for to my consternation I discovered that my rose bed-to-be had been the rubbish burial ground up till 1900. At first I swung a pick, but when it landed a few inches from the perfect, unchipped base of a green Burlington bull's eye lamp I hastily put that tool away. To this day I have never found a single chip from the bowl of that lamp and it is an unsolved mystery. . . . But I spent many, many weary hours carting away fragments of old blue china, pressed glass, Bennington ware, harness, sleigh bells, old latches, etc. Some would have brought tears to an antique dealer's eyes; I was merely thankful I'd blown myself to a magnesium wheelbarrow.

The roses went in, soon enough, and short of a plague of mice caused by a rabies scare and the destruction caused by foxes all did well. Most of the ones eaten by mice recovered; the rest I reordered.

But that summer I began to hobble and it hurt to go upstairs. Arthritis had struck. It slowed me up, but the bad nights at least gave me time to read about old roses. That winter I caught my hand in the snow blower, which meant the right hand in a cast and a year's physiotherapy, with the middle finger useless. Then three cervical discs went. . . .

This was when I really began to be thankful for my shrub roses, and the old roses that needed so little work. I must admit digging the holes took longer, and there was no help to be had and my husband was working overtime in his job as well as coping with the house. I was glad of the advice of an expert gardener in her 70's. She told me to get a long handled lady's shovel. I must

admit it takes longer, especially when you dig a four-foot hole and add a barrow of compost and one of peat for each new rose, but you can't hurt yourself with what you can lift on that little, sharp shovel. My husband also got me a baby International Harvester rider, with a cart with a special hitch, and he mounted a spray on the back of the rider for me. We chose this rider because it had a left-handed mower engagement and because it was so safe, and it has made a lot possible for me.

Shrub roses and the lovely old roses—Gallicas, Moss, Albas, etc. need little care if they are once well planted. Only the newer hybrid shrubs show any real tendency to black spot, and I've only had one once with a touch of mildew ('Anais Segales'). Much of the black spot can be prevented by mulch, and so, less watering, especially the first year, with water that is ice cold from a deep well. It is not always easy to get mulch, but we have mixed peat, wood chips and ground corn cobs and found it a pretty good cover.

One thing about the old roses, they are grown so differently to the grandifloras and hybrid teas. They really do look beautiful interplanted with other small shrubs, and with low growing perennials. Low growing veronicas and campanulas, for instance. According to Wilhelm Kordes, this interplanting actually gives the roses some winter protection.

I used the big Kordesii along my fences, but I also did not plant all the once-blooming roses together. The idea of planting a rose that blooms all summer next to one that has just one flowering, such as the hybrid musk 'Wind Chimes' next to the old 'Eglantine' I found in one of Mrs. Dorothy Stemler's lovely books. Incidentally, if I could have but one catalogue I would choose hers, Tillotson's, because it is pure poetry plus completely accurate descriptions and photographs. Another pitfall for the anxious beginner is not knowing just what to expect, and some growers who do list some shrub or species roses list them in different categories. It is not only the degree of hardiness (whether to protect or not) but the growth habit of the rose.

I once heard a most convincing and simple statement by a lady Kennel Club President—she remarked that you could not train a dog without knowing what you were training. This was in defence of a registered dog as a pet, of course, but it is quite true about

roses, old ones. For instance, some simply fade away and die if you give them any fertilizer.

You must weigh up the temperature zone where the description of the rose originates, but even then winter hardiness and behaviour are not always due to climate alone. I learned early not to give up too soon when a rose looked pretty miserable in the spring. As a matter of fact, around midsummer, which meant after about fifteen months, I actually dug up 'The Hon. Lady Lindsay', being certain she was completely dead. To my consternation—and delight—I found a very live shoot above the graft. I had set her a bit deep. I apologized to her, replanted her in a different location, and she is actually in flower at the moment, and what a beauty she is.

I think perhaps it is the individuality, the character, as well as the wonderful fragrance and beauty of foliage and heps, that make these roses so exciting. Probably I have made many, many mistakes in my plantings, but now I am trying for large beds planted according to some classification. Also, when I find a smallish rose which proves hardy and attractive—fragrance, colour and all—I am re-ordering so I have a group of at least three. This wouldn't be possible with the big Kordes roses unless one had a huge garden, but these seem to fit in with other plantings along the fence lines. 'Sparrieshoop' for instance, with a group of blue delphiniums. Then there is 'Will Scarlet' which flowers all summer long, and at the moment the colour of the rose blends exactly with its neighbour, a red fruited crab-apple. One could not hope to name all one's favourites, but sometimes I just go around to look, and always I come back to the house with the same sense of delight in the distinct personality of each rose, and, above all, a deep thankfulness that I can continue to grow them because they are so easy and trouble free.

Some do profit from some winter protection, some do not. We do not have reliable snow cover here; it drifts with the almost incessant wind, and this is hard on any rose. One has to work it out by trial and error, and we have had very few losses. The bushes are also much longer lived than the hybrid teas. One year when snow came before hard frost we tried a burlap wrap, but when sleet froze on that it loosened the root from the weight. Last year I was too crippled to try anything. I worried all winter, but not one rose died.

Some came back slowly, but they came back, and bloomed, and with them came about every bee in Carleton Country. It's a good thing they don't need much spraying because our bees work awfully late hours.

Another thing, the old roses are suitable to many types of homes, architecturally speaking. After all, their ancestors graced the gardens of the great Moguls; they delighted the Persians, who grew and recorded them with sensitivity, and they also grew in China. I think the first recorded paintings are in the palace of Knossos in Crete. Mention is made of roses in tombs of the first and fifth dynasty in Egypt, then they seem to disappear until the advent of the Ptolemies. Yet the Minoans, visiting from Crete, must have brought ornaments decorated with roses, one would think, for the rose there was established long enough to become stylized in frescoes. Under the Ptolemies, and after their fall, roses were grown commercially in Egypt and shipped to Rome, and many books speculate on how this was done. The strange thing to me is that the Egyptians themselves do not appear to have loved them but to have always preferred their lotus and papyrus flowers. When you see the frescoes of their marshes, teeming with flowers and birds and hundreds of varieties of reeds, perhaps this is easy to understand; after all, Antoine de St. Expury told a tale of the Arab chieftains who were bored by the aircraft, unimpressed by the Eiffel Tower—but speechless with wonder by a waterfall.

As for the newer hybrid shrub roses, some are timeless; roses that will endure as long as our world. I think the most beautiful rose in my garden is 'Dortmund', with gleaming deep green foliage that one recognizes from anywhere in the garden, and exquisite crimson blooms with a white splash in the centre all summer long. This rose would be at home anywhere because it just has that quality of beauty that is timeless.

As a matter of fact, if I could design a house now that would be easier to run with my lameness, I would probably have paved and gravel areas, and raised beds and there are many roses old and new that are perfectly hardy and trouble free from which to choose. A very easily obtainable one is 'Sea Foam', this has polyantha breeding, and blooms all summer long, palest pink or pure white. So far as I know, it is not only hardy, it is indestructible, for my first one is still blooming although immersed in wood preser-

vative in its first year (when I was still trying to get help). 'Frau Dagmar Hastrup' is a lovely low rugosa hybrid, with clear single pink blooms and deep wine heps all at the same time, and completely disease free. The choice is wide, and can be very individual. Another lovely and quite rare rose is 'Soulieana', tiny white blooms in sprays, it will cover a wall, or stumps and is very hardy. From this miniature of perfection one can run the gamut through to the voluptuous beauty of the huge pink blooms of 'Ilse Haberland', a hardy Kordes shrub rose.

Almost all are scented, some unforgettably; most have heps of varying colours, orange, crimson, even black. Many bloom till the snow covers them. I still have about thirty in bloom, and the hybrid musks are loaded with fresh buds. Even the stems are beautiful, as in Father Hugo's rose, which has brilliant red new shoots in spring—but which you must leave alone; it will sulk if you try to pamper it. Some which are classed as climbers will not climb here, and many of these may be lightly pruned into shapely bushes, like 'Kathleen'. A good catalogue will tell you, and when you are as green and new to it as I am, fall ordering seems a good idea, because nurserymen may have time to advise if you make a bad choice. I never met a nurseryman who was not a wonderful person, but in spring they work rather too hard. . . .

So, as a very new, very raw convert to these lovely and different and undemanding roses, don't give up roses if your health is not as strong as your love for them. A wonderful world of fragrance and beauty and character is awaiting you.

There are also Perils out in that Rose Garden

Dr. George and Nora Jorgenson
Clermont, Iowa

Ordinarily, the rose garden is regarded as an area of warm, vivid colours and pleasant tranquillity. That it is. Tending a rose garden is, without a doubt, one of the most delightful of all outdoor hobbies, offering a healthful exercise that may be adjusted to the physical capacity of the involved rosarian.

However, in common with every place where man may set foot, it is not without its perils.

Last year a woman rosarian pricked a soil-grimed finger on a rose thorn. Following the usual incubation period, she became ill and died two days later of tetanus. That was a needless tragedy.

The *Clostridium tetani*, the cause of tetanus, is a spore-bearing obligate anaerobe, and it invariably is a part of the bacterial flora of rich garden soil. It cannot maintain a vegetative existence in the presence of oxygen and it is usually found as a dormant spore. However, in the presence of favourable conditions, such as the depths of a puncture wound, it reverts back to a vegetative state, producing, as a part of its physiological functions, the deadly toxin.

We protect our children against tetanus, and there is no valid reason why we, as adults, should not enjoy the same protection. It is a simple matter for the family physician to administer the two month-apart injections of tetanus toxoid. The immunity thus produced may be made permanent by periodic booster injections. The rosarian should give serious thought to this and consult his family physician. It may save a life.

That is not the only peril we may encounter in the rose garden. Recently, the Brown Recluse Spider has invaded the temperate zone from the south. It has been found as far north as

Minneapolis. The body of this spider is about one-half inch long, ranging in colour from light fawn to dark brown. It has a fiddle-shaped marking on the top side of the front of the body with the bottom of the fiddle-marking pointing towards the front. In some aspects it resembles a daddy-long-legs spider. When it bites, a proteolytic venom is discharged into the wound, causing a painful sloughing of tissues, forming a hard-to-heal ulcer. There is also danger of allergic reactions that may lead to serious shock, even to death. A bite by this insect is so serious that a physician should be consulted without delay, and first-aid measures limited to application of an ice bag to slow up systemic absorption of the toxin. The presence of this spider is by no means limited to the rose garden. It will also invade a human domicile and take up its abode in the places where spiders usually spin their webs.

As a part of the spider menace, mention should also be made of the Black Widow with which most people are familiar. It produces a neurotoxin that affects the nervous system, and serious systemic reactions are all too frequent. We regard a bite by the Black Widow as almost as dangerous as that of the Brown Recluse Spider, and we urge a victim to seek medical aid without delay. Here, again, application of an ice bag can retard absorption of the poison.

Many people carry a marked sensitivity to the sting of bees. It has been our experience that the honey-bee hardly ever attacks except close to its hive. Nor does the bumble-bee attack without provocation. But the hornet-wasp group seems to be bedeviled with a diabolic sadistic compulsion to attack on sight. If one is stung by a member of this group the area should be cleansed with warm water and soap, and application of an ice bag may lessen the pain and swelling. If there is the slightest possibility of an allergic reaction to the sting of a bee expert medical aid should be sought immediately.

Reptiles of various kinds may also invade a rose garden. In areas where rattlesnakes and other poisonous reptiles are known to be present it is well to be cautious and alert. On a hot, humid day a snake may seek the shade of a bushy shrub. In most instances garden snakes are harmless and the reaction to their presence is limited to the startling effect of seeing them unexpectedly, slithering away. It appears needless to caution the rosarian who has been

attacked by a poisonous snake to lose no time in proceeding to a hospital or medical office where anti-venom serum may be administered. It may be well to apply a fairly tight bandage just above the wound inflicted by the reptile's fangs, and here, once again, the application of an ice bag slows absorption of the venom.

In connection with and as a part of this discussion on garden accidents, many of these mishaps are caused by the mechanical devices and pesticide chemicals used in garden activities. Assuming that the victim of such an accident has been immunized against tetanus, first-aid measures may suffice. A thorough cleansing with warm water and soap is the first step. After that, the use of antiseptic substances is a matter of choice with the victim. However, with the first evidence of infection, medical aid should become a part of the treatment.

Finally, the rosarian should be cautioned never to touch or pick up a wild animal that is acting strangely or displays absence of the normal instinct of self-preservation by escape.

The reason we are including this warning is epitomized by the following incident. Last winter when we had completed addressing and displaying coloured slides before a meeting of a California garden club, one of the members came to us and recounted the following harrowing experience.

"I was foliar feeding our roses," she began, "when I noticed a small ground squirrel sitting near one of our rose shrubs. Some of the RA-PID-GRO solution, which I was using, had spattered upon it, but it did not move or seem to mind. It just sat there, huddled and apparently half asleep. It aroused my curiosity and I finally yielded to the impulse to pick it up. It promptly bit me. When I dropped it it resumed its previous somnolent and motionless posture. My husband is a physician and a member of the medical faculty at the university. When he came home for lunch that noon, I mentioned my experience with the squirrel and showed him the bite mark on my finger. An expression of deep concern swept over his face and he asked me to show him where I had encountered the squirrel. It was sitting in the same place, quiet and apparently asleep. My husband picked it up by the tail and placed it in a small cardboard box and took it to the pathology laboratory at the medical college. Within an hour he called me on the phone and informed me that the squirrel was suffering from rabies. He asked

me to meet him at the hospital immediately. Thus, because of my stupidity, began a series of painful anti-rabies shots. I am telling you this, Doctor Jorgenson, to urge you to warn members of garden clubs you address to be wary of any wild animal that acts out of line with its usual pattern of behaviour."

Our only purpose in recounting a few of the possible misadventures that may befall a rosarian at work in his rose garden is to dwell on realities, and not to scare the wits out of our rosarian readers. Realities contain the fact that perils do exist in a rose garden, as they do everywhere. By accepting this fact and practising a circumspect alertness, taking advantage of the protective devices provided by medicine and modern scientific research, the beauty and the tranquil sanctity of the rose garden may not be marred, and we may avoid a few of the diabolic traps set for us by fate on this interesting planet world of ours.

There is an old Danish aphorism that runs something like this: "MAN GAAR I FARE WHORHEN MAN GAAR." Translated: "One walks in danger wherever one may walk."

Product Report: Atomist 1026

René Lalonde
Mont St. Hilaire, Quebec

A number of years ago I had occasion to ask my father who was an ardent gardener why he did not grow roses. His explanation was to the point: too much trouble; mounding, unmounding, and unless you sprayed them every week and after every rainfall they got all sorts of diseases. Now many years later and even with the advent of new technical materials combining insecticides and fungicides, the routine of spraying your roses is far from being a blessing, specially if you have the privilege of owning a fair size garden.

It was therefore with great interest that I noted in various U.S. publications advertisements making what appeared at first sight unbelievable claims for a new sprayer guaranteed to make this aspect of garden maintenance, if not a joy, at least less of a chore, while insuring better results and using less chemicals. This highly touted instrument is called the "AirBlast Atomist # 1026". After obtaining literature from the manufacturer, I decided this spring to purchase one of these machines, and am now passing on to fellow Rosarians my impressions of this device.

Description

The Atomist is a very good looking piece of equipment with its green and white motif quite appropriate to garden tools. It comprises the following elements: (1) An electric motor producing a very high velocity air stream. (2) A polyethylene reservoir containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. gallons; this reservoir is rigidly connected to the motor housing by a quick release clamp. The reservoir has a rather large mouth making filling and mixing of chemicals a cinch. (3) A spray wand approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter (it rather looks like a piece of vacuum cleaner hose). This wand ends in a

nozzle which permits the adjustment of the output volume of the machine. (4) A wide carrying strap which easily slips over the shoulder. (5) A carrying handle, an on and off switch and a second regulator permitting the adjustment of the size of the particles of the mist.

Operation

(1) Filling: The reservoir for the Atomist is easily removed with a single tension clamp assuring an air tight seal, the technical material is then measured into the reservoir and the necessary amount of water is added. The tank is then reconnected to the motor housing using the above mentioned clamp. (Caution: Make sure the housing is firmly seated on the tank otherwise some damage may occur to the mouth of the reservoir.) It should also be noted that this machine holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. gallons and therefore holds approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ imperial gallons.

(2) The Atomist is an electric sprayer and all the precautions used with electrical instruments should be observed. Use only the proper grounded outdoor power cord recommended for outdoor tools and appliances.

(3) The Atomist should be carried on the left side with the carrying strap on the right shoulder; this will permit the left hand to fall naturally on the on and off switch.

(4) One should stand at least 4 to 5 feet from the rose bed and use wide sweeping motions to ensure even coverage, while spraying one should keep in motion so as not to waste material. Under most conditions one tank full will effectively cover approximately 130 to 140 rose bushes.

Results

(1) As previously mentioned the Atomist is most properly described as a mist sprayer. It produces a high velocity billowing fog that completely envelops the rose bush coating it thoroughly from top to bottom.

(2) Due to the small size of the particles propelled by the air jet, a much more thorough adherence to the plant results with less

chance of the technical material running off and causing chemical burns to the foliage.

(3) Because of high coverage rate and greater dispersal only 25% to 30% of the spray material used in a conventional sprayer is needed to service the same area.

(4) Spraying time is reduced by 75% to 80% and the spraying is more thorough.

(5) The Atomist is very light: 11 pounds, fully loaded it tips the scale at 23 pounds, and with its wide carrying belt it can be used by anyone.

(6) The Atomist is extremely easy to keep clean, any spray material left over can be disposed of in the usual fashion. Due to the plastic finish of the tank a good rinsing is sufficient to keep it spotless. It is recommended that, for a thorough cleaning of the internal mechanism, one partially fills the tank with clear water and runs the machine for a few seconds.

Conclusion

On the whole, despite the drawback of the trailing power cord, the Atomist is as good as advertised and is a pleasure to use; it provides fast and complete protection to our rose bushes at considerable savings in time and technical materials; thus in an indirect way also contributing on cutting down soil pollution. Should one require something with a greater capacity tank (remember the $1\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. gallon tank of the model # 1026 is equivalent to 4 to 5 gallon tank on a conventional sprayer) the same manufacturer also has the model # 1027 Roll-N-Spray with a 5 U.S. gallon tank (equivalent to 18 to 20 gallon tank on a conventional sprayer).

Unfortunately the Atomist is not available in Canada, I obtained mine at "Carter's Supply" on Chase Lane, Burlington, Vermont. The list price is $75.00 U.S., but on mentioning my membership in The Canadian Rose Society and The American Rose Society a much more favourable price was obtained.

For further information as to the location of distributors contact the manufacturer: "Root Lowell Corporation", Lowell, Michigan 49331, U.S.A. They will be glad to send you all the additional information you need.

Gardens Canada—Project 73

Art C. Drysdale *
Toronto, Ontario

At the September 1967 board meeting of the Canadian Nursery Trades Association, former executive secretary Mrs. Betty Nielsen had inserted an agenda item "Project '73". From this original idea, the project has grown to become "GARDENS CANADA—Project 73" which will receive increasing publicity on a national scale during the next two years.

The project will, for the first time, make available new, hardy, Canadian developed and produced ornamental plants to Canadian gardeners. The new plants, some twenty in all, will be first offered for sale to the public in the autumn of 1972, with the bulk of the advertising and promotion centred on that fall season and the following spring (1973).

Celebrating the 50th anniversary of the first formation of an organization to represent nurserymen in Canada is the "raison d'être" for the project. The Canadian Nursery Trades Association had several predecessors of a more-or-less regional nature. The earliest to take shape was the Eastern Canadian Nurserymen's Association, formed in 1923 and representing the nurserymen of Quebec and Ontario. Time and change played their inevitable part and today Spencer McConnell is the only surviving founding member of the original organization.

Following the C.N.T.A.'s September 1967 board meeting, J. V. Stensson found himself a committee-of-one charged with further developing a programme of breeding or selecting, propagating and promoting an ornamental plant or plants ready for introduction in 1973. Subsequently a number of criteria were

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established and agreed to, including: C.N.T.A. in co-operation with the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation would explore and select a list of new ornamental plants, of special merit, and of Canadian origin, suitable for planting in various parts of Canada; new plants worthy of introduction to be studied and recommended or rejected by appropriate C.N.T.A./C.O.P.F. regional and national committees; that as many suitable plants as possible be included; that the new plants be named in compliance with the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, and registered with the C.O.P.F., and that some plants might be named in honour of prominent Canadian nurserymen or horticulturists; and that a system of compensation or premiums be developed in order to re-imburse the developers, and finance the promotional campaign.

Now, over three years later, a list of twenty new varieties of plants fitting the criteria has been announced by the Canadian Nursery Trades Association. The list is made up of twelve different species, including two dwarf needle evergreens, six broadleaf evergreens, four shade trees, four flowering trees, two deciduous shrubs, one herbaceous perennial, and one grandiflora rose. This latter, now known as 'XR-QE-7' will be the top "star" of four special emphasis items. It is a development of Dr. Allan P. Chan, director of The Plant Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and a large part of the advance publicity for GARDENS CANADA—Project 73 will be centred around a nation-wide contest to name this beautiful new rose during the spring and summer of 1972.

During spring, 1972, special beds of this new Canadian rose will be planted across Canada, and the public will be urged to suggest a suitable name. The person submitting the winning entry will be the lucky recipient of an impressive prize for his or her effort.

The other three "star" items are a dwarf arborvitae (white cedar) known as 'Little Giant' (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Little Giant'); a littleleaf linden shade tree (*Tilia cordata* 'DeGroot') and a double, white, flowering crabapple (*Malus* 'Maybride'). Of these four special "star" items, the rose may be grown successfully in all parts of Canada with the usual winter precautions followed in each specific area. The linden and crabapple will grow in all areas

New Rose "XR–QE–7"

except the three prairie provinces, northern Ontario and the territories. The arborvitae will thrive in all milder zones as well as colder areas provided there is a small amount of snow covering.

In addition to the four special "star" items, sixteen other varieties, representing ten different species will be included in the project. These others are: a red maple (*Acer rubrum*); three new dark-green, hybrid boxwood (*Buxus*); a green and yellow variegated evergreen 'Euonymus'; an American ash (*Fraxinus americana*); a daylily (*Hemerocallis*); two creeping junipers (*Juniperus horizontalis*); an Oregon grape holly (*Mahonia aquifolium*); three other flowering crabapples (*Malus*); two lilacs (*Syringa*); and an additional littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*).

Of these latter sixteen items, the daylily, junipers and lilacs, like the rose, should grow satisfactorily in virtually all parts of Canada, while the red maple, American ash, flowering crabapples, and littleleaf linden will be suitable for all areas except the prairie provinces, northern Ontario and the territories. The hybrid boxwood, variegated 'Euonymus' and 'Oregon' grape holly will be limited to the milder areas of British Columbia, southern Ontario and the Atlantic provinces.

Gardeners across Canada will begin to learn of further details about GARDENS CANADA—Project 73 next summer, as beds of the "star" rose XR-QE-7 appear in public areas, and details of the naming contest appear in the media. Canadian Rose Society members will, hopefully, take an active part in the contest, and later in supporting this first-ever introduction of a large number of Canadian-developed plants. Since the Canadian Rose Society represents the top echelon of Canada's amateur gardeners, its members may easily be of great assistance in making this project a success by urging their friends and fellow gardeners to plant at least one or two of the new varieties being introduced.

Success of the venture by the Canadian Nursery Trades Association will mean a financial return to the developers of these new plants, which in turn will mean more effort will be placed on future new-variety development. And, all of this can only mean a larger supply of Canadian-developed and Canadian-produced rose bushes and other outdoor ornamentals in future years.

Metro Toronto Regional Show, 1970

Nina E. L. Marshall
Toronto, Ontario

With the "National" being held in Winnipeg this year, as part of Manitoba's Centennial celebrations, we here in Toronto held a Regional Show on Sunday, June 21st, 1970, at the Civic Garden Centre, Don Mills, Ontario.

After a week of rather indifferent weather, Sunday dawned bright and beautiful and many fine roses were entered in all classes. The judges, under the direction of Mr. Robert Keith, worked diligently to do an excellent job and to have the show ready to be opened to the public at 1.30 p.m. On hand from Portadown, N. Ireland, our Guest of Honour, Mr. Sam McGredy, performed the official duties.

One of the first things which must go on record is the gratitude and appreciation we all felt towards (Mrs.) Sheila Jupp, who, as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, did such a wonderful job of organizing and directing the various sub-committees necessary to any successful Show.

Under our effervescent and capable Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. R. M. Brophy, a magnificent luncheon was served to the judges and special guests, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Whytock on Brookdale Drive, not too far from the Civic Garden Centre. Sincere thanks were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Whytock for their gracious hospitality.

And now for a few statistics on the show. We had 102 exhibitors and the total number of entries—981. To break these down a bit further we find that 854 of these were in the Specimen classes, 54 in the Decorative Classes, 41 in the Novice Section, Open Entries 20, and in the Junior classes only 12 . . . one disappointing feature.

Mrs. A. L. Naismith won the Grand Sweepstakes Award, the Sir Harry Oakes Trophy, and also won the P. L. Whytock Trophy for the Best Floribunda in the Show, a truly lovely specimen of 'Orangeade'. The competition in the Floribunda classes was very keen, it must be added. The Best Rose in the Show Award, the Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy, went to Mr. J. Blair for his beautiful 'Isabel de Ortiz'. This was quite a thrill for Mr. Blair and his many friends surrounded him to congratulate him. Since his retirement he has done very good work for our society and you will be glad to know he is now serving on our Board of Directors.

The Harkness of England Silver Cup for the Best Decorative in the Show was won by Mrs. R. A. Lyle who is so well known to many of you through her work at the Civic Garden Centre. Mrs. W. A. Risebrough of Richmond Hill was the winner of the Best White Rose Challenge Trophy with her 'White Knight' and to top things off for her, she also won the Best Red in the Show, the Red Rose Trophy, with a gorgeous specimen of 'Christian Dior'. The Novice Sweepstakes Award, the Col. W. G. McKendrick Trophy, was won by Mr. A. Zerebecki who displayed some excellent roses. The high quality of the specimen blooms from the gardens of Mr. Milton Cadsby, Mrs. Sheila Jupp, Mr. F. E. Goulding, Mr. E. D. Goulding, Mr. Allen Carswell, Mr. Val Taylor, Mr. J. Blair and many other of our excellent rosarians, set an excellent standard for the whole show.

One new feature this year was the addition of a properly scaled and well-designed stand to hold the increasing number of miniature roses which we now find in competition at the show. This was the work of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lyzaniwsky who created the idea and of "Mike" Goulding, our ingenious Past President, who carefully made the stands in his home workshop. The stands are painted black, and are so arranged to allow space for each specimen to be shown to advantage, and scaled so that the entry ticket does not dwarf the flower out of proportion. Sylvia Lyzaniwsky with her beautiful miniatures won the Mrs. C. T. Wilson Challenge Cup for Highest Aggregate score and also the Peter McDougall Challenge Trophy.

The Show Schedule–Programme was designed to add interest to our show and perhaps a few dollars to the treasury. Included in

each was a lucky draw ticket for a rose garden . . . now how about that? Our good friend John Schloen of Ellesmere Nurseries was the donor of the rose bushes and the winners were W. B. Windsor, Mrs. C. Burke and David Crompton. To other great supporters of the C.R.S. we add our thanks and deepest appreciation for the many fine roses which come from the commercial growers to make our show so attractive, namely, Harold Mills of Richmond Hill, Mr. Fred Miller of Concord Nurseries, and C. A. Christensen of Horticultural Products Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario. Attendance at our show was excellent . . . situated in the beautiful Edwards Gardens, our Civic Garden Centre is in a spot to really attract the public and the long line-up for admission was a happy sight to the Show Committee!

The staging of the Rose Show is a big job . . . we have a most attractive setting but it needs the planning and much work by those responsible. We would be remiss if we did not send a warm thank you to Mrs. Alex. Brookes for her work in organizing a group of ladies to cut and arrange all the commercial blooms and to be responsible for their staging. They did a wonderful job and we thank them all!

See you next June at what we hope will be a great show!

Trophies and Prizes Awarded at the 1970 Regional Rose Show

Civic Garden Centre in Edward's Gardens, Toronto, Ontario
June 21st, 1970

MAJOR AWARDS

Best Rose in Show (Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy)—J. Blair—'Isabel de Ortiz'.

Best White or Creamy White Rose in Show (White Rose Nurseries Ltd., Challenge Trophy)—Mrs. W. A. Risebrough—'White Knight'.

Best Red Rose in Show (Red Rose Tea Trophy)—Mrs. W. A. Risebrough—'Christian Dior'.

Best Grandiflora Rose in Show (T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Challenge Trophy)—Mrs. A. L. Naismith—'El Capitan'.

Best Floribunda Rose in Show (P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy)—Mrs. A. L. Naismith—'Orangeade'.

Best 'Miss Canada' Rose in Show (McConnell Nurseries Ltd., Challenge Cup)—N. J. Monson.

Best Decorative Arrangement in Show (Harkness Roses of Hitchin, England—Silver Cup)—Mrs. R. A. Lyle.

Grand Sweepstakes Award (Sir Harry Oakes Trophy)—Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

Novice Sweepstakes Award (Col. W. G. McKendrick Trophy)—A. Zerebecki.

SECTION A—Regional Trophy Classes

Class

1. *S. McGredy & Sons Challenge Cup*—Box of six Specimen Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora Blooms, six distinct varieties, shown in C. R. S. boxes—1 L. M. Brown, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 A. F. Chisholm.
2. *H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd. Challenge Trophy*—Six Specimen H.T. roses, introduced within the last ten years (1960-1970). Separate varieties, shown in individual containers—1 E. D. Goulding, 2 J. Blair, 3 J. V. Laffey.

3. *The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy*—Three varieties, white or near-white H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers—1 E. D. Goulding, 2 W. Brennand, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

4. *Frederick F. Dufton Memorial Challenge Trophy*—Three varieties yellow H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers—1 M. A. Cadsby, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 T. H. Taylor.

5. *Sir William Meredith Trophy*—Three varieties, pink H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers—1 J. Blair, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 J. F. Laffey.

6. *Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy*—Three varieties red H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers—1 E. D. Goulding, 2 J. Blair, 3 J. V. Laffey.

7. *Archie Selwood Challenge Trophy*—Three varieties blend or bicolour H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers—1 M. A. Cadsby, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 J. Blair.

SECTION B—Hybrid Teas, Specimen Blooms

White or Creamy White

8. One specimen bloom, Burnaby—1 No Award, 2 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough, 3 V. Wales.

9. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Burnaby— 1 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (White Knight), 2 J. Potter (Virgo), 3 M. A. Cadsby (Pascali).

Medium to Deep Yellow

10. One specimen bloom, King's Ransom—1 V. Wales, 2 A. Zerebecki, 3 L. M. Brown.

11. One specimen bloom, any named variety except King's Ransom—1 M. A. Cadsby (Golden Giant), 2 Mrs. H. G. Law (Summer Sunshine), 3 A. Zerebecki (Western Sun).

Yellow Blend

12. One specimen bloom, Peace—1 F. E. Goulding, 2 G. L. Peterson, 3 Mrs. J. H. Budd.

13. One specimen bloom, Garden Party—1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 T. H. Taylor.

14. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Peace or Garden Party—1 A. Zerebecki (Beauté), 2 E. D. Goulding (American Heritage), 3 R. A. Lyle (Diamond Jubilee).

Apricot and Orange Blend

15. One specimen bloom, Sutter's Gold—1 H. E. Herz, 2 L. M. Brown, 3 E. D. Goulding.

16. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Sutter's Gold—1 A. Zerebecki (Tanya), 2 No Award, 3 M. A. Cadsby (Bronze Masterpiece).

Orange Red

17. One specimen bloom, Tropicana—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Mrs. H. Bell, 3 M. A. Cadsby.

18. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Tropicana—1 J. Blair (Fragrant Cloud), 2 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth (Fragrant Cloud), 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Fragrant Cloud).

Light Pink

19. One specimen bloom, Michelle Meilland—1 V. Taylor, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 T. H. Taylor.

20. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Michelle Meilland—1 V. Taylor (Memoriam), 2 E. D. Goulding (Anne Letts), 3 G. Culver (Royal Highness).

Medium Pink

21. One specimen bloom, Pink Peace—1 E. D. Goulding, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough.

22. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Pink Peace—1 V. Taylor (Eiffel Tower), 2 E. D. Goulding (Shannon), 3 A. Zerebecki (Santa Fe).

Deep Pink

23. One specimen bloom, Miss All-American Beauty—1 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 No Award.

24. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Miss All-American Beauty—1 No Award, 2 A. C. Carswell (Kordes Perfecta Superior), 3 J. Blair (Bel Ange).

Pink Blend and Bi-Colours

25. One specimen bloom, Miss Canada—1 N. J. Monson, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 A. Whitfield.

26. One specimen bloom, Tiffany—1 Mrs. M. Crawford, 2 J. Blair, 3 E. D. Goulding.

27. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Miss Canada and Tiffany—1 J. Blair (Isabel de Ortiz), 2 M. A. Cadsby (Kordes Perfecta), 3 F. E. Goulding (Belle Epoque).

Light Red

28. One specimen bloom, any named variety—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Wendy Cussons), 2 Mrs. L. Akehurst (Christopher Stone), 3 M. A. Cadsby (Rabbie Burns).

Medium Red

29. One specimen bloom, Mister Lincoln—1 F. E. Goulding, 2 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough, 3 L. Fletcher.

30. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Mister Lincoln—1 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Christian Dior), 2 A. C. Carswell (Karl Herbst), 3 Mrs. H. G. Law (Ena Harkness).

Dark Red

31. One specimen bloom, Papa Meilland—1 No Award, 2 A. F. Chisholm, 3 W. E. Connolly.

32. One specimen bloom, Crimson Glory—1 M. A. Cadsby, 2 A. Zerebecki, 3 Miss Karen Cowle.

33. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Papa Meilland and Crimson Glory—1 L. Fletcher (Josephine Bruce), 2 Mrs. N. Heaver (Charles Mallerin), 3 A. F. Chisholm (Big Ben).

Red Blend and Bi-Colours

34. One specimen bloom, Piccadilly—1 A. Zerebecki, 2 R. M. Peirce, 3 G. Culver.

35. One specimen bloom, any named variety except Piccadilly—Class 35a—1 No Award, 2 J. Taylor, 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough. Class 35b (Kronenbourg)—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 A. F. Chisholm, 3 Mrs. J. H. Budd.

Mauve (Lavender)

36. One specimen bloom, any named variety—1 M. A. Cadsby (Lady X), 2 A. L. Naismith (Silver Star), 3 V. Taylor (Lady X).

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 8 to 36 inclusive—Tie, E. D. Goulding, M. A. Cadsby, W. A. Zerebecki.

SECTION C—Hybrid Tea Single Varieties

37. One naturally grown Single Specimen H.T.—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Dainty Bess), 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie (Dainty Bess), 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch (Dainty Bess).

To show cycle of bloom of Hybrid Tea Rose

38. Three roses, one variety. One bud one-fourth open, one bloom one-half open and one bloom fully open (Stamens may show). To be shown in one container—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Duet), 2 L. Fletcher (Josephine Bruce), 3 R. M. Peirce (Cherry Brandy).

SECTION D—Floribundas or Polyanthas, naturally grown spray

39. *One spray Single or Semi-double Floribunda, Red*—1 M. A. Cadsby (Permanent Wave), 2 Mrs. J. Zys (Alain), 3 A. Zerebecki (Red Favourite).

40. *One spray Double Floribunda, Red*—1 V. Wales (Moulin Rouge), 2 J. Blair (Europeana), 3 Miss F. Rahmel (Europeana).

41. *One spray Floribunda, Apricot or Pink Red*—1 L. Fletcher (City of Leeds), 2 L. G. Taylor (Fashion), 3 Mrs. S. Jupp (Little Darling).

42. *One spray Floribunda, Pink*—1 N. J. Monson (Else Poulsen), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Else Poulsen), 3 L. G. Taylor (Gene Boerner).

43. *One spray Floribunda, White*—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Iceberg), 2 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth (Iceberg), 3 F. N. Comper (Ivory Fashion).

44. *One spray Floribunda, Mauve (Lavender)*—1 J. Potter (Amy Vanderbilt), 2 Mrs. I. S. Finch (Lavendula), 3 A. R. Hunter (Angel Face).

45. *One spray Floribunda, Yellow or Yellow Blend*—1 V. Wales (Sundance), 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (China Town), 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Masquerade).

46. *One spray Floribunda, Orange or Orange Red*—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Orangeade), 2 W. E. Connolly (Orange Sensation), 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Heaven Scent).

47. *One spray Floribunda, Multi-colour or Blend*—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Daily Sketch), 2 Miss M. Cox (Jiminy Cricket), 3 D. Aitken (Roman Holiday).

48. *One spray Polyantha Roses, any named variety*—1 L. G. Taylor (China Doll), 2 J. Blair (China Doll), 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 39 to 48 inclusive—Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

SECTION E—Grandifloras

49. *One naturally grown spray* or naturally grown single specimen, Red—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (El Capitan), 2 J. Blair (John S. Armstrong), 3 E. D. Goulding (John S. Armstrong).

50. *One naturally grown spray* or naturally grown single specimen, Yellow—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Golden Girl), 2 No Award, 3 No Award.

51. *One naturally grown spray* or naturally grown single specimen, White—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (June Bride), 2 V. Wales (Mount Shasta), 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Mount Shasta).

52. *One naturally grown spray* or naturally grown single specimen, Pink—Class 52a—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Lucky Lady), 2 F. E. Goulding (Pink Parfait), 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Pink Parfait). Class 52b—1 J. Taylor (Camelot), 2 W. J. Comper (Queen Elizabeth), 3 E. D. Goulding (Montezuma).

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 49 to 52 inclusive—Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

SECTION F—Hybrid Perpetual

53. *Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy*—Three blooms Hybrid Perpetual, one or more varieties—1 Mrs. S. Jupp (Frau Karl Druschki), 2 Dr. C. M. Kenneger (Frau Karl Druschki), 3 R. Dozell (Mrs. J. Laing).

54. One specimen bloom Hybrid Perpetual—1 Mrs. S. Jupp (Frau Karl Druschki), 2 L. Fletcher (Henry Nevard), 3 P. McDougall (Frau Karl Druschki).

SECTION G—Climbing Roses

(Climbing H.T.'s, H. P.'s and T.'s named for the bush type of same name, excluded)

55. *Canadian Bank of Commerce Cup*—Collection of three or more varieties of Climbing Roses; one stem or spray of each variety, one variety to a container—1 Mrs. I. S. Finch, 2 T. H. Taylor, 3 W. J. Comper.

56. *One lateral of White or Creamy White Climbing Roses*—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Prosperity), 2 J. Blair (Glendale), 3 T. H. Taylor (Summer Snow).

57. *One lateral Pink Climbing Roses*—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Galway Bay), 2 J. Blair (Parade), 3 P. McDougall (Dr. Nicholas).

58. *One lateral Red Climbing Roses*—1 Miss K. Cowle (Heidelberg), 2 F. M. Comper (Dance de Feu), 3 V. Wales (Flamentanze).

59. *One lateral Yellow or Yellow Blend Climbing Roses*—1 A. R. Hunter (Royal Gold), 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 Miss A. Godson (Golden Shower).

Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 56 to 59 inclusive—Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

SECTION H—Miniature Roses

Specimen Bloom: no side buds, shown on stem to include two sets of leaves

60. *One Specimen bloom, Miniature Rose, Red and Red Blend*—1 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky (Toy Clown), 2 V. Wales (Scarlet Gem), 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch (Jennie Williams).

61. *One Specimen bloom, Miniature Rose, Pink and Pink Blend*—1 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky (Judy Fischer), 2 J. Blair (Rosmarin), 3 J. Blair (Rosmarin).

62. *One Specimen bloom, Miniature Rose, White*—1 A. F. Chisholm (Pixie), 2 W. J. Comper (Cinderella), 3 J. V. Laffey (For-You).

63. *One Specimen bloom, Miniature Rose, Yellow and Yellow Blend*—1 J. V. Laffey (Baby Masquerade), 2 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky (Yellow Doll), 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Pixie Gold).

64. *One Specimen bloom, Miniature Rose, any other colour or blend*—1 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky, 2 V. L. Leffay (New Penny), 3 P. McDougall (New Penny).

65. *One spray, Miniature Roses, Red and Red Blend*—1 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky (Starina), 2 J. V. Laffey (Scarlet Gem), 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch (Scarlet Gem).

66. *One spray, Miniature Roses, Pink and Pink Blend*—1 J. V. Laffey (Pixie Rose), 2 Miss A. Godson (Pink Ribbon), 3 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Perla de Alcanada).

67. *One spray, Miniature Roses, White*—1 J. Blair (Cinderella), 2 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky (Jet Trail), 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch (Cinderella).

68. *One spray, Miniature Roses, Yellow and Yellow Blend*—1 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky (Baby Masquerade), 2 Mrs. I. S. Finch (Baby Masquerade), 3 J. Blair (Baby Masquerade).

69. *One spray, Miniature Roses, any other colour or blend*—1 P. McDougall (Colibri), 2 No Award, 3 No Award.

C. T. Wilson Challenge Trophy for highest aggregate score in Classes 60 to 69 inclusive—Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky.

70. *Peter McDougall Challenge Trophy*—collection of six or more miniature rose varieties, each correctly named, shown one variety to a container and displayed on a tray (provided by Exhibition Committee)—1 Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 P. McDougall.

SECTION J—Miscellaneous Roses including Old-Fashioned Roses, Rugosa, China, Bourbon, Moss, Species, Shrub, Seedlings and any other roses not covered in previous sections

71. *One naturally grown Specimen or Spray with or without side buds*—1 A. F. Chisholm (Gloire de Dijon), 2 Miss M. Cox (Hugh Dickson), 3 Miss F. Rahmel (Salet).

72. *Old Rose Bouquet*—To consist of eight or more blooms or sprays of blooms. May be all one variety or many. Points go to the bouquets of many varieties. An "Old" Rose is one introduced prior to 1910. Sixty points given for quality of bloom, forty points for suitability of container, arrangements and fragrance. The container may be anything the exhibitor wishes to use—preferably something old—an antique or heirloom.

The Canadian Rose Society Award—Six plants of Old-fashioned Roses supplied by Carl Pallek & Son Nurseries at Virgil, Ontario, to be divided as follows: First Prize 3 bushes; Second Prize 2 bushes; Third Prize 1 bush. These prizes will be awarded only if there are THREE or more competitors in the class—1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 W. G. Eriksen, 3 A. F. Chisholm.

SECTION K—Fragrant Roses. Correctly and legibly named, these classes to be judged on a basis of 60 points for pleasing fragrance, 40 points for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.

73. *Mrs. Campbell Reaves Memorial Vase*—Six roses, not fewer than three varieties, shown in one container—1 J. Blair, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 No award.

74. *A. Alan Gow Memorial Trophy*—Three roses, any variety or varieties, shown in one container—1 V. Wales, 2 J. Blair, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

75. *C. Alan Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy*—One rose, any variety—1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith (Hector Deane), 2 Mrs. W. A. Risebrough (Fragrant Cloud), 3 A. R. Hunter (Tropicana).

SECTION L—Novice—Open to members who have never won a first prize in a C. R. S. Show.

76. *Three Hybrid Tea Roses, any variety or varieties*—1 A. Zerekecki, 2 G. C. Roberts, 3 C. Lamrock.

77. *One Specimen Hybrid Tea Rose, any variety*—1 G. C. Roberts (Granada), 2 E. A. Bissland (Chicago Peace), 3 Mrs. J. Zys (Wendy Cussons).

78. *One bloom or spray Grandiflora rose*—1 E. A. Bissland (Camelot), 2 A. E. Card (Queen Elizabeth), 3 No Award.

79. *One stem or spray Floribunda or Polyantha roses*—1 L. Fletcher (Gene Boerner), 2 A. Zerebecki (Fashion), 3 L. G. Taylor (Gene Boerner).

80. *One lateral Climbing Roses.* (Climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s or T.'s excluded—1 D. B. Aitken (Swan Lake), 2 A. Zerebecki (Blossomtime), 3 A. S. Cooper (Flamentanze).

SECTION M—Junior—Open to any exhibitor under sixteen years of age.

1st Prize, 3 potted rose bushes; 2nd Prize, 2 potted rose bushes; 3rd Prize, 1 potted rose bush.

81. *One Hybrid Tea Rose, any colour, named*—1 Robyn Hunter (Vision), 2 Cathy Cadsby (Red Lion), 3 Bob Eriksen (Garden Party).

82. *One Rose, other than Hybrid Tea, named*—1 E. Zys (Alain), 2 Tom Peirce (Texan), 3 No Award.

83. *One Miniature Rose, any colour, named*—1 David Roberts (Perla de Alcanada), 2 Ann Roberts (Baby Masquerade), 3 No Award.

SECTION N—Open to Affiliated Societies of the Canadian Rose Society.

84. *An exhibit of twelve Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual roses* (collected from two or more gardens belonging to members of an Affiliated Society), to be shown in a single container. Exhibit to be judged for quality of bloom and effective display. Only one entry will be allowed from any one Society—1 North York Horticultural Society, 2 No Award, 3 London Rose Society.

SECTION O—Open Classes—Open to non-members of the Canadian Rose Society.

First Prize in each class to receive a membership in the Canadian Rose Society.

85. *One Hybrid Tea Rose, any variety, named*—1 Beatrice Hunter (Eden Rose), 2 Mrs. J. G. Alexander (Kordes Perfecta), 3 Mrs. C. M. Kenneger (Peace).

86. *One Grandiflora rose, any variety, named*—1 M. McConnell, 2 No Award, 3 No Award.

87. *One stem or spray Floribunda rose, any variety, named*—1 R. Kenneger (Canadian Centennial), 2 Mrs. D. Connolly (Europeana), 3 Mrs. D. Lowe (Carol Ambling).

SECTION P—Decorative Arrangements

GO, LOVELY ROSE—
Tell her that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.
Edmund Waller (1606)

88. *"Roses on the Shelf"*—A small arrangement not to exceed 9 inches in height, to be staged on beige coloured shelves of varying lengths at different heights from the floor. (Mr. Seely B. Brush Memorial Trophy)—1 Mrs. N. Heaver, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. J. Blair.

89. *"Roses are Swingers"*—An arrangement to be done in a container suitable for hanging. The exhibitor to reserve space in this class—1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 J. Ardoino, 3 No Award.

90. *"Roses are Mini"*—A miniature arrangement of roses not to exceed 5 inches at its greatest dimension—1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. N. Heaver, 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch.

91. *"Give beauty all her right she's not to one form tied"*—A free form design of roses. (Lt.-Col. Hugh A. Rose Challenge Trophy)—1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 No Award.

92. *"Roses at Tea"*—An arrangement, not to exceed 12 inches in any dimension and to be viewed from all sides. Other flowers may be included—1 Mrs. N. Heaver, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. J. Blair.

93. *"The Rose that came to Dinner"*—An arrangement, suitable for a dining table to seat six, to be viewed from all sides; and to be shown with a piece of complementary china. (Mrs. Walter H. Lyon, Roseholme Challenge Trophy)—1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Miss M. Cox, 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch.

94. *"Strew on her Roses, Roses"*—Matthew Arnold—A line, or line mass design, other flowers may be included. (Royal York Challenge Trophy)—1 Mrs. I. S. Finch, 2 A. Zerebecki, 3 No Award.

95. *"And here's to the flow'r that I loe best, the Rose that's like the sna'"*—Jacobite Song—A design using white, or near white roses, and including some black in the design, i.e.—container, accessory, etc. (Mrs. P. A. Thompson Challenge Trophy)—1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 A. Zerebecki, 3 Mrs. J. Blair.

96. *"Queen of Fragrance, Lovely Rose"*—William Broome—A mass arrangement to be displayed on a pedestal. Other flowers may be included. Exhibitor to reserve space in this class. (The Hon. Geo. S. Henry Challenge Trophy)—1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Miss M. Cox, 3 No Award.

97. *"We grow the same roses everywhere"*—Reginald Arkell—A design of roses to suggest another country; other flowers may be included. A card naming the country or place visited to be shown with exhibit. (Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy)—1 Miss Fern Rahmel, 2 Mrs. I. S. Finch, 3 No Award.

98. *"I will pluck the roses from the brakes"*—Shenstone—An arrangement in a small basket, the whole design not to exceed 15 inches in any direction—1 A. Zerebecki, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 J. Ardoino.

99. *"Oh my sweet little rose, cease to pine for the past"*—Thos. Furlong. An arrangement featuring shrub, rugosa, or hybrid perpetual roses. Other flowers may be included—1 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 2 Mrs. I. S. Finch, 3 Miss F. Rahmel.

100. *"See yonder rosebud, rich in dew"*—Robert Burns—a. a corsage of roses. b. a rose boutonnière (not staged in water)—1 A. Zerebecki, 2 Miss A. Godson, 3 G. L. Peterson.

SECTION R—Novice

101. Novices may select any of the classes in the Decorative Section to interpret with the exception of Classes 89 & 96. Entrants should state the class to be interpreted. (Mary and James Fyfe Smith Memorial Bowl)— 1 Mrs. J. H. Budd, 2 Mrs. J. Blair, 3 No Award.

102. An arrangement of roses with water as part of the design—No Entries.

103. A line mass design featuring roses, other foliage and flowers may be used—No Entries.

SECTION S—Open

104. *"And a thousand fragrant posies"*—Christopher Marlowe—A line mass arrangement featuring roses; other flowers may be used.—1 Mrs. D. Love, 2 No Award, 3 Miss L. Black.

Number of Exhibitors, 102; Number of Entries, Specimen, 854; Number of Entries, Decorative, 54; Number of Entries, Novice, 41; Number of Entries, Junior, 12; Number of Entries, Open, 20; Total Entries, 981.

District Reports

VANCOUVER ISLAND—*Percy G. Raven*

As I write this report on November 20, 1970, I still see many quite good blooms in our gardens, and if mild weather continues there will no doubt still be some through December or even January. Of course many good growers will have been ruthless and, by this time, sacrificed these late buds and tidied up their bushes for the winter, but others, like myself, like to hang on to the last possible bloom, if only to make the Easterners envious of our climate.

The year, generally, has been quite good weather-wise, with a very mild winter, with very little frost or snow, and the total rainfall throughout the year has been very light. In such winters, our roses scarcely reach real dormancy, and consequently start growth very early, with the result that such late frosts, as may occur, can be damaging.

Victoria's parks and squares are generously planted with roses and have made a fine show during the 1970 season under the able care of Mr. George Hepworth, who is now devoting his spare time to hydridizing, and has produced some very promising seedlings. The park roses appear to have been very free of mildew and other troubles, although I have noticed considerable mildew and blackspot in some gardens. The long border of 'Miss Canada' in Centennial Square, adjoining City Hall, has done quite well and in my opinion made a better impression than in previous years. A fine bed of 'Firefly' on Pandora Green always makes a good show (often through to Christmas), but two long beds of 'Palm Springs' farther up the same green, have not proved so successful. It seems that this rose is not well adapted to our climate, the blooms being too closely packed with petals, too flat, and the stems too slender to hold the flowers up when wet, although the buds have a nice form and the foliage is clean and bright.

The Rose Group of the Victoria Horticultural Society which

was revived, after several years' lapse, as reported in the 1970 Annual, has proved very successful with a very enthusiastic group, and a number of fine speakers including Mr. Hurn from Government House; Mr. Townsend from Butcharts Gardens; Mr. Wiggan (who wrote up previous reports for the Annual); and especially Mr. Hepworth, mentioned above, and Mr. Eric Billington, a past President of the Canadian Rose Society, both of whom attend most of our meetings and are of the greatest help in every way.

Not having been in close touch with the upper area (north of the Malahat mountain) with a climate somewhat different to Victoria, I am indebted to Mr. R. H. Watt, of Nanaimo, for a good report from "Up-Island"; although this island is not large, we have a wide range of climatic conditions, from the mild but windy Victoria area, through Duncan, Nanaimo, and on up to Courtenay and Campbell River. Mr. Watt reports as follows: "I have over 150 varieties here where the climate is ideal for roses, having had no severe loss even in the bad (for here) winter of 68-69. I am very pleased with McGredy's roses and am getting more from them and from Anderson's of Scotland for 1971. Most do exceptionally well, and I find 'Olé' a very good rose, and 'Peer Gynt' and 'R. Lie Brustrun' both show great promise. I find that some roses ball-up in wet weather, so try to avoid those with many petals. I also find it a mistake to follow too closely the A.A.R. ratings, as many do not do as well here as others with lower rating; for example 1970 'First Prize' did poorly while 'Suspense' raises great praise, some seven inches across. One of the best climbers here is 'Royal Sunset', more everblooming than most. Blackspot is almost non-existent here, but some mildew. I find that a good mulch, plus a pressure spray of cold water early morning cuts down the use of chemical sprays, and the proper selection of disease resistant varieties helps a lot."

We must make mention of Mr. Fred Blakeney's passing during the past summer; we still feel that he was one of us, as he was living here when he produced the 'Miss Canada' rose, and also started and conducted the V.H.S. Rose Group some years ago. Hence we must pay tribute to a fine gentleman and rose grower, and to the memory also of Mrs. Blakeney, both of whom passed away during 1970.

VANCOUVER — *C. D. Yeomans*

UNDER THE able presidency of Jimmy McGhie the Vancouver Rose Society has had another active and successful year, and at the end of it has more members than it ever had before.

The only snow of the winter lasted for two days. February was mostly clear and sunny with some frost at night. Growth started early and some of us (including myself) were tempted to prune high ignoring late frosts, with the result that we had a fine display of blind shoots. My first bloom, on 'Nevada', opened on May 9; on May 14 'Pumila' was in bloom; on June 1 it was very hot and the garden was full of roses. This was what we had been waiting for all winter.

Possibly because of the mild winter we had an epidemic of mildew in the summer. This was the first time I had seen 'Tropicana' with mildew, and when 'Tropicana' gets mildew it is very miserable. Spraying with Karathane cleared up the mildew which was on the plants, but in a week the plants were reinfected.

The first major activity of the Society, in early spring, was the sale to its members of two tons of specially mixed fertilizer. In the middle of March two pruning demonstrations were held at the public rose garden in Stanley Park. In early June we had our annual garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, who specialize in "old fashioned" roses. Their garden was in full bloom and gorgeous.

Our twenty-first annual rose show was held on the twenty-second and twenty-third of June. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson had the Best Rose in the show for the second year in succession, this time with a fine 'Grandpa Dickson'. Bob Cobbold had four dazzling 'Red Devils' on display and one of these was judged the Second Best Rose in the show. John Ashman was third with a very good 'Royal Highness'. Best White Rose was 'Pascali' (Bob Cobbold), Best Bicolour was 'Isabel de Ortiz' (Mrs. Walpole) and Best Blend was 'Kordes Perfecta' (Jack Wilson). The writer showed the best floribunda spray, 'City of Leeds', and Tugg Hardie had the best grandiflora spray, 'Pink Parfait'. The writer won the Most Meritorious Exhibit Award with twelve blooms, different varieties, in two vases ('Isabel de Ortiz', 'Rose Gaujard', 'Golden Giant', 'First Prize', 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Akebono', 'Burnaby', 'Mount Shasta',

'Bel Ange', 'Silver Lining', 'Prima Ballerina' and 'Pascali'). Competition was fierce in the two classes for baskets and bowls of roses. Mrs. Harvey won the bowl class with a bowl of 'Tropicana', closely followed by John Ashman with a bowl of 'Peer Gynt'. Tony Mikoly won in the baskets with a basket of 'Pink Favourite'; Bill Purvis was second. The show was enhanced by 114 floral art arrangements. Mrs. Frances Hornby won the trophy for the Most Outstanding Arrangement.

In July the Society organized a bus trip to the public gardens in and around Vancouver. Forty-two members went along and had a most enjoyable day.

At intervals throughout the summer Ken Wilson, our education chairman, marshalled parties of beginner-rosarians and led them to the gardens of the more experienced. These jaunts were very popular and we hope that the beginners went away determined not to make the same mistakes as their seniors. Joking aside, all the gardens I visited this summer were in tip-top condition (in spite of the mildew).

The flower show at the Pacific National Exhibition seems to come between flushes of bloom and roses are not well represented. I missed the first show; I understand that Mrs. Walkinshaw had a fine 'Red Devil'. In the second show there was an excellent spray of 'Iceberg' (shown by Mrs. Curtis), and a few reasonable hybrid teas: 'Peter Frankenfeld', 'Stella', 'Prima Ballerina' and 'Show Girl'.

In September our honorary president, Miss Fyfe-Smith, invited us to a very excellent tea; about eighty members attended.

The monthly bulletin of the Society has once more been in the good hands of Archie Selwood, who continues to mix wit with his wisdom. Archie was also the central performer in a panel discussion on exhibiting roses which was held at the monthly meeting before the rose show. He gave us a tip which I cannot find in his article in the 1954 annual: if you forget to disbud and disbud late, in order to make the wound look old rub it with a burnt match. Archie will be ninety in January.

We have had good weather for the ten days before the day in early October on which I write this. This has given the roses a chance and they have taken it; 'Fragrant Cloud', 'Casino', 'Ernest H. Morse', 'Europeana', 'Orangeade', 'Berlin', 'Frau Karl Drushki',

'Dearest', 'King's Ransom', 'Peter Frankenfeld', 'Stella', 'Evelyn Fison', 'Redgold', 'Tiki', 'Violet Carson', 'Bambi' and 'Mme. Isaac Pereire' are all blooming their heads off, and what colour! If only the rain were to hold off for a month!

This is a very busy time in the garden. We have sent off our orders to the nurseries; our beds cannot possibly accommodate all the plants we have recklessly bought. There will be some frantic digging in the next week or so. Ah well! Less lawn to cut next year.

We are always very pleased to see rosarians from the less fortunate parts of Canada and this year we were very happy to be visited by Mr. and Mrs. Lyzaniwsky, whom we asked to take our greetings to headquarters.

May your gardens be full of beautiful roses.

CALGARY—*Mrs. P. Bastin and Miss Helen Scarr*

Calgary and district rosarians can be compared with ardent followers of football—maybe *this* wasn't our year but wait till next year!

Spring was very late and unusually cool with little evidence of any growth until the exceptional and unseasonable warm weather set in for the whole of June. Some growers reported large numbers of bushes lost over the winter as a probable result of desiccation.

It is considered that this area is one of the most difficult localities in which to grow roses and yet we are aware of more and more people becoming interested in meeting the challenge with the new hybridized hardy varieties available. City parks have shown an increase of rose beds and perhaps this too has stimulated home growers.

As summer progressed the heat intensified and we experienced the hottest summer on record for 40 years. It was found the blooms were weak and faded rapidly thus requiring more shading than usual. We had hoped for an outstanding display for the rose section of the Calgary Horticultural Show, and although it was good, the quality was a little disappointing due to the extreme heat and entries were down somewhat. Calgary can generally count on about 90 frost free days and many years roses can still be

cut even to the end of October but a three-day killing frost early in September completely froze bushes laden with buds and bloom which ended our growing season.

Results in the new test garden started in Calgary in 1969 where 156 roses were first planted and 100 added this year showed losses were somewhat heavier than usual or expected and it was thought in this particular instance the conditions were too wet when winter covering was applied. 'Brandenburg' and 'Norris Pratt', roses from Northern Ireland, came through 100%. Others that performed well were 'Ice White' and 'Fragrant Cloud'. For some strange reason 'Tropicana' losses were extensive as was also 'Lady Seton'. Many individual growers were impressed with 'First Prize', 'Ernest Morse' and 'Pascali', as well as 'White Knight' and 'Europeana'. Of the old timers 'Little Darling', 'Chrysler Imperial' still stand out as outstanding bloomers.

A visitor from New Zealand met with the Rose Society Executive in September to discuss the planned visit to Calgary in the spring of 1971 of a group of rosarians from the New Zealand National Rose Society. We are keenly anticipating their visit with its exchange of ideas and good fellowship.

LETHBRIDGE—*J. K. Wood*

The winter of 1969-70 was not too severe and, as a result, the mortality rate of roses in the spring was not unduly high. The main feature of the growing season was the exceptionally hot, dry weather in July and August. During those two months we received less than an inch of rain.

Fortunately, the water supply in the city was adequate, but the refreshing showers were certainly missed. Damage from thrip and spider mite, which was reported by some growers, may have been caused by the extreme weather conditions.

Two local growers were very successful in their exhibits at the various shows. Particulars are as follows:

Mr. Charles Bauer: Competing in the National Rose Show at Winnipeg (August 20th-21st), he won first prize for both the Group of Three H.T.'s and the Group of Six H.T.'s among airborne entries, and was awarded a bronze medal. He also had the best rose in the open competition for a bloom of 'Tropicana'. At Calgary (August 24th-25th) he won the White Rose Trophy, the

P. J. Timms Trophy, as well as the Cooper Memorial Trophy and the Dowling Trophy. At the Lethbridge Horticultural Show (August 21st-22nd), he garnered four first, three second and three third prizes, winning the Rannard Memorial Trophy. He also had the best rose in show, again with a bloom of 'Tropicana'.

Mrs. William Muir: At Winnipeg for her airborne entries, she won first prize for the Best Single Red H.T. and second prize for the Best Rose. In the Open Competition she won nine first prizes and three seconds, picking up the bronze medal for most points.

Mr. and Mrs. Muir attended the National Show in Winnipeg and, for that reason, were unable to exhibit any blooms in Calgary or Lethbridge, as the three shows came around the same dates. The local Centennial Rose Garden at Henderson Park produced some very nice blooms during the summer and is proving of interest to visitors and our local gardeners.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Percy H. Wright, Saskatoon*

The 1970 growing season at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, was marked by a great deal of extra rainfall in June and early July, and by extra heat and humidity during July and much of August. The extra moisture meant splendid growth, even where no hose water was available, until about August 1st, when the surface foot or so became dry. The extra humidity combined with extra heat (sometimes even at night) reminded us Westerners of an Ontario summer. It was not too comfortable for people, but it surely favoured plant growth.

The writer saw no blackspot, except on the hardy rose that long ago became ancestor of the blackspot-susceptible Pernetiana group of Hybrid Teas, the yellowest of all roses, 'Persian Yellow'. Other gardeners, however, may have noticed it on their tender roses. Except for Rosa foetida, our hardy roses are reasonably resistant to blackspot.

Mildew, however, was another story. The heat and humidity, together with the succulent growth that these produced, favoured mildew comparatively early in the season. I am especially interested, now, in resistance to mildew among the tender roses which I wish to use as pollen providers in my rose breeding. just

because the hybrids-to-be, which should come along a few years from now, might as well be as resistant to mildew as we can possibly make them. Since many of the hardy species are *not* resistant to mildew, it seems that we shall have to look for resistance among the tender roses.

I expect to collect data from experts elsewhere on the mildew resistance of as many of the more fertile Hybrid Teas as I can, so as to choose the better ones and order plants of them for next year's breeding programme. In the meantime certain observations among my own plants have provided a nucleus of information. 'Peace', 'Donald Prior', and 'Gruss an Teplitz' were growing side by side in tubs in full sun. 'Donald Prior' actually died out from a severe infection of mildew, whereas 'Peace' and 'Gruss an Teplitz' remained free of it.

So I plan not to use 'Donald Prior' in any future breeding work. For deep red colour, 'Gruss an Teplitz' is nearly as outstanding, and apparently is equally fertile. At least, all the pollen applied to its flowers this year have resulted in well-filled heps. 'Peace' seems to be more pollen-fertile than egg-fertile. Heps did form in some cases, but the seeds curiously protruded out of the top of each, instead of being nicely enclosed within the hep.

This year I grew no H.T. plants in the ground outdoors, but observed that the City Rose Garden, partly sponsored by the Parks Department and the Saskatoon Horticultural Society, was a tremendous success, beautiful beyond words to describe. Saskatoon largely owes the impetus that created this Rose Garden to the enthusiasm of Mr. and Mrs. J. Zary, who are as enthusiastic rose "fans" as ever come.

It is of interest to observe that these rosarians have given up any attempt to winter H.T. plants by the labour-making methods usually advocated, building a box to place around each plant and providing dry sawdust for insulation. Instead, they merely mulch the ground between the plants with straw to a depth of a foot or so, and make the mulch continuous. The logic behind this procedure is obvious. When only a square foot or so around each plant is individually mulched by the sawdust, the cold penetrates into the soil below the plants from the sides, and kills the roots.

Multiflora roots are nearly as susceptible to winter injury as H.T.'s themselves, at least in the Saskatchewan climate. The box

method could be counted on if snow fell reliably and early enough to provide insulation between the boxes, and perhaps could also be counted upon if the H.T. plants were budded on the hardier Canina understocks, or some other hardy understock. However, it is difficult to persuade rose nurseries to produce rose plants on anything but Multiflora in the northern parts of this continent, and the reason, we are told, is that when Canina is the understock, the number of saleable plants produced from a given number of buddings is much fewer.

If it is true that H.T.'s on own roots are just as likely to survive as H.T.'s on Multiflora, why should not the nurseries grow for us own-root plants of those H.T.'s which make good own roots, using the softwood-cutting and mist method? Perhaps it is because the idea has not occurred, perhaps because this method, too, would involve greater expense.

MANITOBA—*Mrs. W. A. MacDonald*

In April, 1970 precipitation alternated between rain and snow, and there were frosts and low temperatures in early May. Winter covers were not removed from the rose beds until about the middle of the month, when it was found that the percentage of loss was about the usual average. There were exceptions, of course; but, in many cases, the loss could be traced to the fall condition of the plants. During June the weather was just right for roses, and both production and quality pleased the growers. It was unfortunate that there followed a long period of very hot, dry weather, from the latter part of July until well into August—our International Show month! As a result, production dwindled and blooms were short-lived in the heat.

Mr. Pfeiffer, of Assiniboine Park, sends the first report on the past season. He says that last winter he used the same protection as in the past winters: Mounds of sand topped with peat moss. The covering was removed on May 11th, and he noted that loss was below average. The casualties proved to be some weak stock which, in the fall, had been marked for removal. Replacements had already arrived, and these were planted by the middle of May. The good June weather brought the plants along well and, by the end of that month, the gardens were in full bloom. One of the earliest to bloom was 'Jan Spek', the yellow floribunda introduced

by McGredy in 1966. This variety gets Mr. Pfeiffer's approval for its performance this season.

A summer mulch of well-rotted manure is always applied to the Park rose beds at the beginning of July, and this has usually been beneficial. However, the T.L.C. was no match for the destructive weather mentioned above. In August, bloom was sparse and short-lived. When relief came—cooler weather and some rain—the plants returned to normal. Bloom was at its best in mid-September and, although there were some light night frosts at that time, the plants continued to flower well into October. The overall report on performance in this particular area is good, in spite of the spell of heat and drought.

From Gordon Grindle, of Flin Flon, there is a sad story about the winter of 1969/70. He says that roses in that area "took a beating". He explains that, during the fall of 1969, the weather was very wet; the plants showed exceptional growth and did not ripen as they usually do. The total snowfall was less than usual, and it was late in arriving. In addition, temperatures were very low throughout the winter. All this, combined with the soft condition of the roses, caused an unusually high percentage of loss. Mr. Crindle lost 30% of his own plants.

The spring of 1970 was not favourable and growth was backward. In fact, the Flin Flon Annual Rose Show had to be cancelled because blooms were so scarce. However, the picture changed subsequently and, at the Horticultural Show late in August, the rose classes made a good showing. Roses were also sent in to the International Show in Winnipeg, where they won several ribbons. This fall the weather has not been so wet, the plants seem to have hardened well, and the report ends on a very optimistic note for 1971.

Last year Mrs. W. F. Smith moved to Snowflake—155 miles south-west of Winnipeg—and she had to make a new rose garden, transferring the plants from her former home in Manitou. Fortunately, there is an abundant supply of water at the farm and, with plenty of organic fertilizer, the plants have flourished; production has been good. Mrs. Smith was a winner of one of the C.R.S. Bronze Medals at the International Show. She reports that the popularity of roses has increased greatly in her area, and more interest is being shown in the rose classes at local shows.

Mrs. Scrase, of Dauphin, writes that rose beds there were not uncovered until the second week in May. Losses in the area were about average. However, she had dug up all the plants from one bed which had previously proved to be vulnerable, and had put them in a 1 foot trench. These came through 100%, of course. The job of winter covering has prompted some growers to say that they would rather forget it, and buy replacements in the spring. Nevertheless, many more people are growing roses, although interest in exhibiting has not yet increased proportionately. The local society followed its custom of placing flowers in the dining cars of the Churchill excursion train when it stopped at Dauphin.

During the week-long Red River Exhibition late in June, there are three consecutive flower shows. This summer, thanks to the good June weather, the rose classes were very attractive. Exhibits were of good quality and far more numerous than at the 1969 show. This was the 19th year for the flower show at this Winnipeg Exhibition.

At the joint C.R.S.—International Show the effect of the July/August weather was marked. Both the number and the quality of rose exhibits were below standard. It was a great disappointment to local rosarians, who had looked forward to showing that this province *can* grow good roses.

The Outdoor Evening Show was held later than usual in July, on account of the Royal visit, which drew almost the entire population of Manitoba, it seemed, plus countless visitors. The rose show was disappointing—the blooms were suffering from the heat, it rained, and less than fifty people attended. However, good use was made of the occasion; there was a talk on exhibiting, a question period, and refreshments.

In conclusion, a hearty vote of thanks goes to Mrs. Scrase, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Crindle and Pfeiffer for sending in their district news. Their co-operation is greatly appreciated. Manitoba sends you all best wishes for a Happy New Year and for a wonderful summer with roses in 1971.

LAKEHEAD AREA—*Adolph De Kelver*

The winter of 1969-70 was mild compared to most winters at the Lakehead; the roses came through the winter with little loss.

Spring was cool and wet and, as a result, the roses were very

late starting growth, but by the end of June summer took over and things really started moving.

In view of the late start, the rose show was scheduled for July 27th, but the above normal summer brought the roses along very fast and caught the rose show after the first flush of blooms. However, there were plenty of good blooms left to put on a good show. There were slightly fewer exhibits than in previous years, but they were of very good quality as far as both bloom and foliage were concerned.

Blackspot and mildew hardly made an appearance until quite late in the fall.

The many visitors from out of town were much impressed by the colourful displays of good roses. A visitor from Pakistan was greatly thrilled by the many beautiful roses on display. She reported they have difficulty in growing roses in Pakistan.

Stan Mack, a veteran rose exhibitor with the horticultural society, and Ken Fulton, a newcomer, were the major winners. The trophy for the best white went to Stan Mack, who also won a first for his collection of 'Miss Canada' and 'Chrysler Imperial', a first for 'Chicago Peace' and several other prizes. The Bronze Medal of the Canadian Rose Society went to Ken Fulton for the best rose in show: 'California Centennial'. Ken Fulton won the Reserve Champion Rose award for 'Peace', and, in addition to several other prizes, was named the Reserve Champion in the novice class.

Places visited by the writer during the summer were Cochrane, Haileybury, North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, and Capreol. Although the owners of some of the homes were away when I called, an inspection of the roses and other flowers revealed well kept and healthy gardens. I saw very good rose beds with excellent bloom, and very little disease or winter loss was reported to me.

WINDSOR—*George Magee and Walter LeMire*

The winter of 1969-70 was notable for the lowest average January temperature since the record breaking winter of 1918 and by less than average snow fall. The snow stayed, however, and gave the bushes fine protection in January; then in early February warmer temperatures melted the snow showing green canes to the snow

line; the temperatures soon dropped below zero and blackened the canes to the soil mounds in George's garden but not so in Walter's garden, protected by 2-inch polystyrene houses, or those wrapped in burlap or in cold frames. These stayed green to the tips. When pruning time came for those in George's garden, it was soon evident that the roses were in good condition and a great rose year was in prospect.

Lack of rainfall proved a hazard to planting bare root rose bushes in April and May, and this caused more losses than normal. Bloom came to the district earlier than in the two last very late seasons and miniatures were in bloom the later part of May with the H.T.'s following right behind.

The Detroit Rose Show was held on June 13th at the Universal Mall and came after a week of very warm weather; as a result the blooms were in large quantity and of fine quality, with good competition, H.T.'s that like the warm weather were prominent, 'Viking' won Queen and Best Rose in Show for Clarence Fouchey with 'Isabel de Ortiz' winning King. The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society held its spring show on the 20th at Steinberg's Miracle Mart. The two weeks of heat left H.T. blooms exhausted in the smaller gardens and blooms came mostly from the larger growers, Queen of Show was 'White Christmas' shown by Leo LeMire. 'White Christmas' is the standard for the whites in this district, but is not listed by any commercial grower and has to be budded. The same weekend the Metropolitan Rose Society of Detroit held their show and it was reduced in size. Queen of Show was 'Prima Ballerina'. A popular item was the winner in the old fashioned section: creamy white 'Prosperity' shown by Frank Von Koss of Birmingham, Michigan. At Ford Malden Horticultural in Amherstburg, 'First Prize' brought home the Queen for Charlie Bowyer.

Spring bloom was really beautiful in the district and the big municipal rose garden at Jackson Park was the best it has been. The summer was rather dry with a long dry spell in August which extended to late autumn. Blackspot was not as bad as usual and seemed more easily controlled. George and several other growers spread it during a long hot dry spell by sprinkling and attempting to wash red spider off the rose leaves with water applied with force.

The Windsor Rose Society held six meetings at the Jackson Park

Clubhouse on Sunday afternoons which were quite well attended. We ordered 'Red Planet' to replace a bed of hybrid tea roses in the park that were not doing well. The beds planted this spring by the Windsor Rose Society and the Greater Windsor Horticultural Society, with the G.W.H.S. donating 'New Revue', 'Diorama' and 'Summer Holiday', grew very well and are all distinctive varieties.

This area has many amateur hybridizers and some belong to a hybridizers' club. Members have many roses on test for possible introduction. The Dean of Detroit hybridizers Wm. Zombory ('Coral Satin') ('Coralita') has a new rose ready for introduction ('Charlie Perkins'), a fine dark red hybrid tea, and Joe Winchel has a very fine deep red hybrid tea rose ('My Dream') with a beautiful bud and fine lasting qualities, that won King of Show in Detroit at their fall show.

One of our local rose growers, Miss Elizebeth Magee, visited the Royal Rose Society headquarters and test garden at St. Albans, England, this summer and brought back many fine slides that show how well they grow their roses and how beautiful the landscaping is.

Really clean rose foliage is a must when exhibiting roses in September when mildew is naturally bad everywhere, and two of our growers did outstandingly well in the fall rose shows with very clean foliage. Edward Katulski of the Metropolitan Rose Society of Detroit went to the Great Lakes District show, winning the Horace McFarland Trophy and Queen with 'Ballet'; and King of Show was 'Royal Highness' by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parks. A week later Ed. went down to the Buckeye District and won the top award again. Walter LeMire won Queen with 'Chrysler Imperial' and King with 'Lady X' for the Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal at The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society show and followed up the next week at the Detroit show to win five top awards, 'King's Ransom' getting Best Rose in Show and Queen, and then over to Metropolitan Rose Society the next week to have 'Lady X' win best Rose in Show and bring the C.R.S. Silver Medal back to Canada. The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society fall show was held at the new spacious Devonshire Mall: beautiful tables of roses, dahlias, annuals, plants, and arrangements made one of the most breathtaking shows ever seen in this area. At the Ambas-

sador Horticultural Society Show 'New Revue' won Queen for Leo LeMire.

Miniatures continue to increase in popularity here and probably the finest collection is that of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parks of Dearborn who are outstanding exhibitors of these.

In all this has been a fine rose year with very tall growth and profuse bloom. We have been very proud of the Jackson Park Rose Garden and we would welcome any member of the C.R.S. to visit our gardens whenever they are in this area, and urge them to visit the rose garden at Jackson Park as it will be well worth time spent.

LONDON—*Stanley Jenkins*

Springbank, a 300-acre municipal park in London, Ontario, and the home of Storybook Gardens, a fantasy land for children, attracts many adults and children each year from across Canada and the United States.

There is a new attraction this year especially for the rose enthusiast. The Public Utilities Commission of London has planted a rose garden a short distance from the entrance to Springbank Park. It is a twenty-seven bed garden on a six-acre site, surrounding two fountains on a nice expanse of well-kept lawns. The first 2,813 bushes, 28 varieties, were planted this year and there is room for expansion of existing beds, with a test garden planned for the future. Many favourable comments have been heard since the gardens were opened to the public and it is hoped visitors to London will take the time to visit this beauty spot of roses.

The winter of 1970 in Western Ontario was extremely cold, the temperature dropping to a cold 18, 22 and 25 degrees below zero with ground frost penetrating as much as four feet in exposed areas. This writer along with other rosarians had doubts as to our bushes surviving the winter. However, the winter losses were not too great and when spring did arrive it gave ideal conditions for good growth, there being an absence of severe frost in May that has plagued growers in this area the last few years. We had a very dry summer which may have caused the excessive mildew most of us experienced.

The London Rose Society's Annual Show in June gave

exhibitors a chance to display some fine blooms. Mr. Alex Zerebecki, who won the novice trophy at the Regional Show in Toronto, won the Best Rose in the Show in London with a fine specimen of 'Golden Giant'. Mrs. A. Emery won the Shenley Trophy for the Decorative sweepstakes, Mrs. M. Peirce winning the best arrangement. The remainder of the trophies were won by Mr. W. Connolly, Mr. S. Jenkins, Mr. A. Whitfield, Mr. R. Peirce and Mr. Ron Russell who took the novice trophy.

Many fine arrangements and specimen blooms were shown at the Rose Show of the Lambeth Garden Club, the theme being a Japanese Tea Garden. Each year this show gets bigger and better.

On a trip to Ireland this summer Mr. Robert Peirce was invited by Mr. Sam McGredy, along with other amateur judges from England, Holland, United States, Denmark and France, to judge at the International Trial Grounds at Dickson Park in Belfast. Senior judges were well-known nurserymen and rose growers. Mr. Peirce reports some very fine varieties are in the offing for the future. Some thought should be given to establishing an International Trial Ground in Canada, as most countries now have trial grounds to test new varieties.

The Western Fair in London is one of the largest fairs in Ontario. The Horticultural section encourages amateurs to exhibit all types of flowers. The rose section draws exhibitors from a wide area. This year the roses were above average and many fine specimen blooms were exhibited. There are three shows and Mr. W. Connolly, Mr. Bob Peirce and Mr. Stanley Jenkins each won Best Rose in the Show.

The leaves are beginning to fall and signs of winter are appearing, so we wrap up another rose growing season, thankful for the beauty we have seen and enjoyed.

HAMILTON—*George J. Patterson*

Our September roses are blooming well, tall and beautiful and of rich and delicate colouring. With Robert Burns we can agree:

> "Yon rosebuds in the morning dew,
> How pure amang the leaves sae green."

It does seem that colours are more vivid in September than in hot early summer, and truly the foliage is verdant.

Few growers in the district have complained of pests. One who has a garden near the shore of Lake Ontario has had much blackspot, spread perhaps by excessive rains. At the same time strong winds off the lake have made spraying almost impossible.

One of our very experienced rosarians declares that he has never had better roses. I would agree that beautiful roses have continued to bloom well throughout the summer. Perhaps the frequent rains have helped. Certainly weeds have also done well in spite of the summer mulches, and lawns have remained green.

The writer has had an increase of Japanese beetle—from 45 last year to 86 this summer to date. As formerly, they were found on light coloured varieties. While beetles were found on 25 varieties, the worst infestations were on 'Garden Party', 'Pascali', 'Royal Highness', 'King's Ransom', 'Show Girl' and 'Duet'.

Several members have mentioned the large numbers of green fly on blooms during August.

The growing season started well. Temperatures in April continued to rise. There was some really hot weather in May and June, and the roses came along a little earlier than expected.

I would like to report at this time that many horticulture societies in the district are showing an increased interest in rose growing. In May and June many societies had a special meeting on Roses and their Care. Four societies visited are affiliated with the Canadian Rose Society.

Our Hamilton and District Rose Society has had a good year under the presidency of John Martin of Galt. A splendid programme was prepared by the second Vice-President, Dr. Colin Lock. Speakers included Mr. W. B. A. Brandis of the Niagara Chemical Co. and Mr. John Schloen of the Ellesmere Nurseries.

Since this is the year of the Japanese World's Fair, our President wished the programme to have a Japanese flavour. In June there was a delightful meeting with a charming Japanese lady, Mrs. Grace Tanaka, who demonstrated the art of Japanese floral arrangements.

Our June Rose Show in the Royal Botanical Gardens was indeed a successful event. This was under the chairmanship of Norman MacKay, our first vice-president.

The invitational, non-competitive arrangements were prepared under the direction of Mrs. Y. Yoshitomi, whose students of

Japanese floral arrangements created the beautiful works of art. Generally few roses were used in an arrangement.

In the specimen classes the quality was exceptionally good. Once more the Queen of the Show was 'Garden Party'. The best white was 'John F. Kennedy'; the best pink—'Miss All American Beauty'; the best red—'Christian Dior'; the best floribunda—'Permanent Wave'; the best grandiflora—'Queen Elizabeth'. Mrs. Norman MacKay won the trophy for the outstanding arrangement.

In September there will be a society visit to the St. Catharine's Festival and also to the Pallek Nursery. The Mini-Show will be in October with a panel discussion and perhaps a slide show of gardens as well. The year's programme will close in November with the Annual Dinner and an illustrated talk by Victor Burville on his African Journey.

The year has been a splendid one for the rosarians of the district. The rose gardens have been of exceptional beauty.

It is appropriate, I think, to close with the lines by Chaucer which are found on the front cover of our 1970 printed programme.

> "But anguished and full of thought
> I felt more woe than wounds ere wrought,
> And yet I felt I had to go
> Towards the Rose that pleased me so."

METROPOLITAN TORONTO—*F. E. Goulding*

THE YEAR 1970 is closing out as one of the better years for the rose enthusiast. The winter months were kind to rose bushes, providing a steady cover of snow and a minimum of temperature variations. The weather was consistently colder than average and, as a result, there was very little winter kill.

While spring was somewhat later than usual, it showed great consideration for the date of our regional annual rose show on June 21st. Just prior to this date sufficiently warm sunny days were produced to give us one of the best displays of roses seen in this area. The number of entries was a record, being just short of 1,000, and the quality and size of the blooms was as fine as we have ever seen.

Summer provided better than average rainfall resulting in a

steady supply of blooms on exceptionally sturdy bushes. As might be expected, mildew and blackspot created a problem and regular treatment was required in order to keep these diseases under some kind of control.

The fall months have continued to produce favourable weather with ample rainfall and moderate temperatures. At the time of writing it is the middle of November and there has been only one light frost in the Toronto area. Some fine blooms of such varieties as 'Colour Wonder', 'Peer Gynt', 'Brandenburg', and 'Peace' are still in evidence. While it is now time to start hilling up the bushes with soil followed by a heavy covering of leaves in preparation for the long winter, the bushes are showing no signs of wanting to go to bed, preferring to stay green and delight us with a continuing supply of blooms.

PETERBOROUGH—*Margaret Heideman*

Four rose shows were enjoyed in this area, beginning with the Belleville Show on June 27th and ending July 13th with the first show to be held in Lakefield.

Belleville is fortunate in having imaginative and enthusiastic organizers who make their rose show the focus of what is essentially a two-day festival with many other interesting related exhibits. Garden roses are the central attraction, but around the periphery are flower painters, arrangers, photographers and commercial growers at work, with flower books, garden ornaments and carved birds to be seen and refreshments to be had in a quiet corner when the visitor's feet grow weary.

The rose show is large enough and impressive enough that there is no doubt that this is a rose show in spite of the side shows. The spacious air-conditioned display rooms in Centennial High School are a great asset which many a larger town must envy.

In Belleville the white rose, 'White Knight', grown by Mrs. George Kennedy of Cobourg was judged Queen of the Show. Other awards went to Mr. W. G. Brinning of Cobourg for the best red—'Americana'; to Mr. J. H. McLeod of Belleville for 'Crimson Glory'; to Mrs. Laundry of Picton for 'Silver Lining' and for the best arrangement; to Mr. R. M. Patterson of Belleville for the best grandiflora—'Charlotte Elizabeth'—and for the best floribunda—'Jiminy Cricket'.

The Festival Committee is to be congratulated.

Two days later Peterborough staged its show in its new location—the C.I.A. building. Here 'Tropicana', exhibited by Miss Lily Taylor, was judged the best rose grown in Peterborough at the show, but the best rose in show award went to Mr. W. G. Brinning for a magnificent 'Peace'. Mr. Brinning won also the white rose trophy for 'Frau Karl Druschki', and the red rose trophy for 'Americana'. The novice award went to Mr. David Carr for 'Helen Traubel'. One of the loveliest roses at this show was also one of the tiniest in an arrangement of 'Cinderella' miniatures exhibited by Miss Fern Rahmel. Chairman of the successful Peterborough Show was Mr. Fred Storey.

Rose-lovers who attend the shows in this area recognize the contribution made to the quality of the shows by Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. Brinning who both grow roses in Cobourg which could compete favourably in any show.

Cobourg celebrated Dominion Day with its rose show held as usual in the Citizens' Centre. The awards here brought some surprises, such as the choice of a lavender rose as the best in the show, a magnificent bloom of 'Intermezzo' displayed by Miss Betty Ash. Other awards went to Mrs. George Kennedy for 'White Knight' and to Mr. F. Stephens for the best red rose shown—'Brandenburg'—and for the most points in this show of 191 entries. The highlight of this show for the judge especially was an arrangement of 'La Reine Victoria', remarkable for its artistry and abundance as well as for the rare beauty of this old rose. All the blooms, displayed in a graceful urn-shaped vase, had been culled from one old bush by its arranger, Mrs. Doris Coe. Chairman of the Cobourg Show was Mrs. Jill Lescard.

On July 13th, the Lakefield Horticultural Society sponsored the first rose show which it hopes to make an annual event. Both the quality of roses displayed and the number of people attracted to the show indicate success for the future. Mr. Ray Jackman won the trophy for the most points in the show. Mrs. Victor Shipton received the award for the best white rose, and Mrs. Ray Jackman received several awards. Other winners were Mrs. Russell Bullock, Miss Violet Clysdale, Mrs. Price Morris, Mrs. R. Cripps, and Mr. H. J. Wilkinson of Lakefield, and Mr. Gordon Lupton of Peterborough.

Rose-growers in this area had a happy season—fine weather, beautiful roses, excellent rose shows.

OTTAWA—*Grace Shewfelt*

In the Ottawa area the summer of 1970 was distinguished by a series of intense heat waves in July and August. Judicious watering of rose bushes was indicated and with this extra attention they did not appear to suffer from the successive heat waves.

The hot weather seemed to inhibit the growth of aphids. As I am becoming pollution conscious, I decided to experiment with less frequent dusting but very few aphids appeared. Blackspot, too, was almost non-existent. However, the hot weather seemed to favour saucy little green grasshoppers which were particularly annoying when they perched on the flowers.

Mrs. Howard Pammett, a member of the Ottawa Horticultural Society who specializes in artistic arrangements, found 1970 an excellent year for her roses. Mrs. Pammett had very good results with Cygon liquid for the control of aphids. It was daubed on the stems early in the season and the bushes were free from aphids for the entire year.

She also recommended putting a little powdered sulphur in the earth around the bushes in the spring to kill the bacteria which cause the recurrence of blackspot.

1970 was a year of upheaval for my rose garden. An underground stream had broken through the basement floor and this called for drastic repairs to the foundations. So in April my rose garden, which has a sunny southern location behind the house, was involved in the excavation.

As the bushes were dug up, the workmen placed them in a mound of earth in the backyard. The work was supposed to take a week but heavy rains, the presence of large rocks and underground water, delayed the work and consequently the replanting, for a period of two and a half weeks.

This seemed to be an opportune time to discard several of the older rose bushes including a twenty-three year old 'Blaze' climber which was becoming smaller every year. Unfortunately the roots of a 'New Dawn' climber which was still a prolific bloomer were severely damaged so I did not attempt to replant it.

The remainder of the bushes were putting out shoots and little leaves except 'American Heritage' which didn't seem to have a vestige of life. But remembering its previous performance, I decided to give it another chance. A week later a strong shoot appeared and the plant bloomed several times during the summer. Twenty-year old 'Peace', which used to be four feet high with enormous blossoms, is now a neat little bush with much smaller flowers.

As it was rather late to plant new bushes when my garden was finally restored, I am looking forward to choosing some interesting new varieties next spring.

MONTREAL—*Ernest Jubien*

IT IS ALWAYS interesting to read the District Reports from all parts of Canada and this year, in order to refresh my memory, I have again carefully read these reports in the 1970 Annual. Incidentally, I think that this was an excellent publication and all of us are much indebted to the editor, Theo Mayer, for having carried out a difficult job exceedingly well.

From this district of Montreal and surrounding areas I think all of us would agree that we have had a good rose growing year. Sure, July was hot and we had very little help from Mother Nature at that time, but, while the bloom on our roses "came and went fast", the bushes stood up well and we had lots of roses later in the season. We had good rose shows in June and early July too. I can recall that the Lakeshore Show (Dorval, Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield) was probably the finest they have ever had. Montreal West, Town of Mount Royal and Rosemere were very good too and the attendance was very pleasing to all. While I did not attend the shows in St. Lambert, Greenfield Park or Two Mountains, I hear from first-hand witnesses that they were very successful.

Later in the year, when the Horticultural Societies have their summer shows, those places that I visited always had a good display of roses to examine. I was very much impressed at all of these shows to see how much the quality of bloom has improved over the years; in very few instances does one find over the show table a bloom that is inferior. Our exhibitors are finding that it takes top quality blooms to win.

The roses in our gardens are receiving more attention. People want to know the names of the bushes they are buying and they continue to keep these names in mind: it's not yellow or pink any more but 'Golden Masterpiece' or 'The Doctor', as the case may be.

I understand from the editor that the *Rose Analysis*, compiled by Mrs. W. A. MacDonald of Winnipeg, has been discontinued for 1971. I hope that sufficient interest will be generated to bring this section of the Annual back again because I think it fulfilled an important place, particularly for those people who are just beginning to grow roses. With these remarks let me add my thanks to her for a job well done in 1970 and for many years previously.

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK—*L. A. Miller, Dalhousie*

Disaster struck rose gardens and most perennial flower beds in our area this past winter. The Creator intended that the North Shore of New Brunswick should have a heavy covering of snow every winter. We had heavy rainfall instead of snow this past winter, and then very cold weather sent the frost away down, after which we had more rain and more frost, so anyone who has tried to winter roses under these conditions knows pretty well what we had to put up with. The alternate freezing and thawing spelled sure death for rose bushes.

I reported last year that I had been growing tree roses here for over 20 years and had never lost one through winter-kill. Well in the winter of 1969–70 I lost 20 tree roses and about 40 hybrid teas, including 18 of the newer varieties that I planned to report on in the "Clearing House". The floribundas came through the best, but I still lost some of these. Ten of the twelve miniature tree roses that I mentioned in my report last year were also killed. 'Queen Elizabeth' among the grandifloras came through about 50%.

All rose growers in our district had a very hard year but I notice that most have got a few new bushes to get started again.

I started 30 new plants this year and will try to get a few tree roses started again next year.

I hope that my report for 1971 will be much more encouraging than this.

NOVA SCOTIA SOUTH SHORE—*G. H. Christie, Barrington Passage*

Ever since I first contributed to the journal, I have speculated that the coming year might be the "perfect Rose Year". Perhaps if this was ever to be a reality, 1970 was it. To be sure, this region had an above-average rainfall, but the showers and storms, while often heavy, were not of the dragged-out variety. Fog was not a great factor and temperatures were quite high over a longer than usual period. This resulted in our garden reaching glorious heights never before attained. Blooms were numerous, large, and they lasted well.

We added about two dozen bushes this year including three more 'Mr. Lincoln' which pleased us so much last year. 'Avon' was another red introduction which also performed well. We planted two more 'Chicago Peace' which did much better in semi-shade. Its one fault last year was that the flowers did not last well. With a loss of only two or three plants over the past winter, this splurge brought our total to about 150. With limited time and space, 200 will probably be our limit.

Another rose I would like to mention is the 'Timothy Eaton Centennial'. It was quite late in the season when our two bushes arrived last year. Their performance was generally good but not exceptional. This year, however, with a full growing season, the plants grew much larger and produced more and larger blooms. This is a pale to medium pink rose with a light but exquisite fragrance that makes it a fine addition to any garden.

As we close for 1970, we can report that the rose is finding an increasingly more prominent place in local gardens, and that if we are in some small way responsible for this, I am most grateful to the "Queen of Flowers". We look forward to a great 1971.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT—*Dr. R. G. Lea, Charlottetown*

Comments on rose growing in this area in 1970 must of necessity be centred on what the weather did to us, and what it did do was all horrible. To begin with, there was absolutely no snow all winter; yet we had our usual quota of near zero and sub zero weather, alternating with weather much above freezing. Spring was as usual, long, cold and damp.

Three days before the Rose Show a slashing hail storm (an unheard of occurrence for us) cut through part of Charlottetown and suburbs where many of our gardens are located and caused great havoc. From late July to mid September the weather was hot, humid and very wet, resulting in a massive infestation of blackspot and mildew, the like of which we have never before seen. It may be added that roses were not the only sufferers; field crops, particularly potatoes, and all sorts of other flowers, particularly phlox and begonias, were very badly affected.

The result of all this was to cause extremely heavy winter loss —up to 100% in some exposed gardens, and few indeed escaped. Not since the winter of 1959–60, when similar conditions prevailed, have losses been so heavy. Similarly with blackspot—the losses have been bad. Few gardens escaped a visitation from either or both these scourges. My own garden escaped unscathed the effects of winter but fell a very bad prey to both the ravaging hail storm, and the blackspot which virtually denuded the foliage of every bush, despite valiant efforts with all manner of fungicides. With the advent of cooler weather, there has been a pitiful attempt at new foliage but the prospects of escaping major winter loss with these less than healthy bushes is slim indeed.

Despite these major set-backs the Rose Show was held on schedule and was a decided success. Surprisingly, the quality was well above average—though the number of blooms and of exhibitors was down somewhat. The class winners were all of good quality and the challenge classes were well filled with excellent exhibits. Mrs. W. H. Burns had an outstanding specimen of 'Dr. Brownell' at the peak of its form to take the Queen of the Show award. Mrs. Gordon MacMillan, our veteran and ever-young exhibitor, after viewing the total havoc wrought in her garden by the winter onslaughts, like the Highland Chief of old, decided to "lay me down, and bleed awhile and then to fight again". Having done a complete replanting job she was able to bring to the show, among many other exhibits, the most beautiful "Group of Tens", all long-stemmed beauties, we have ever had at the show.

Pleasurable high-lights of the year to take our minds off the evil things that occurred included the publication, under the direction of Mr. Ralph Rupert, of a quarterly Rose Bulletin, the delightful annual picnic at the beautiful country home of our

President, Mr. Edwin Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone, and the landscaping done by members of our Society of the grounds of the "Sheltered Work Shop", a newly opened institution where less fortunate or gifted members of society find employment within their capability. To assist in this latter work the Society received a very generous donation from our Patron and Honorary President, Mr. K. S. Rogers.

The Clearing House

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We wish to thank all our members who sent in reports. There was a good contribution to The Clearing House this year—524 reports from 35 members.

For the most part, the information you sent was clear and accurate. We believe it would be a good idea if more information such as parentage, complete colour description, and colour coding could be made available to you. We intend to pursue this further.

We would like to see a greater contribution next year. We have the feeling that more of our members would like to report but think it's a job for the "experts" or members who grow vast numbers of bushes. This idea is completely wrong; if you have only one new bush growing, we would like to hear about it. Tell us if you feel it's the most exciting thing you have grown. Go into rapture or despair, whichever fits the occasion. We want to know whether a rose has exhibition quality, fragrance, good form and substance, but we also want your personal comments. If you feel the colour is washed out, or it's the flower your neighbour wants to steal every time he puts his head over the fence, let us know. More data from different parts of our continent will enable you to get a better overall picture of growing new roses.

We hope the new information cards made your reporting easier. We would like to receive your comments about them. You may wish to recommend changes; we are open to suggestions. This year we intend to send you the reporting cards in early September. This will allow you to get down to the business of recording the information while your roses are still growing.

While we are writing this report, our roses are lying beneath

a thick covering of snow. We are thinking of Mr. Jack Duffill out there in the warm weather of Vancouver where he now resides. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Jack for his contribution as co-editor of The Clearing House last year. We hope our fellow members in the Vancouver area are making good use of his expert knowledge.

We will now wait and see what the new plantings will bring. We hope you will have a good growing year and will enjoy an abundant crop of the Queen of Flowers.

Armstrong, Mrs. W. H., 7 Lakeview Dr., Dartmouth, N.S.
Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, Ont.
Bauer, Mr. Chas., 1017 28th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta.
Billington, Mr. Eric, 2350 Nottingham Rd., Victoria, B.C.
Bowyer, Mr. C., Box 31, Zone 43, River Canard, Ont.
Barker, Mr. H. J., 306 Fairfield Ave., Greenfield Park, Que.
Bishop, Mr. A. E., 329 Morrison Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Que.
Cadsby, Mr. M. A., 28 Hilltop Rd., Toronto 10, Ont.
Caldwell, Mrs. J., Shanty Bay, Ont.
DeKelver, Mr. Adolph, 235 Pine St., Thunder Bay, Ont.
Flood, Mrs. K., 95 48th Ave., Lachine, Que.
Foot, Mrs. J. R. G., 131 Ballantyne Ave. S., Montreal West 263, Que.
Gallagher, Mrs. J. J., "Glengariff", St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.
Goulding, Mr. E. D., 90 Cheltenham Ave., Toronto, Ont.
Grindle, Mr. Gordon H., 262 Whitney St., Flin Flon, Man.
Jenkins, Mr. Stanley, 70 Rogers Ave., London 75, Ont.
Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Que.
Kopecky, Mr. Robert J., 11557 Prairie View Dr., Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. 68144.
Lea, Dr. R. G., 170-172 Fitzroy St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
LeMire, Mr. Walter, 939 Brant St., Windsor, Ont.
MacDonald, Mrs. W. A., 174 Baltimore Rd., Winnipeg 13, Man.
Magee, Mr. George H., 775 Roselawn Dr., Windsor, Ont.
Mayer, Mr. Theo, 436 Queen's Rd., St. Lambert, Que.
McDougall, Mr. Peter, 31 Learmont Dr., Weston, Ont.
Meier, Mr. F. F., Box 5, Westholme, B.C.
Moyle, Dr. C. T., 12 Forsythe Place, Hamilton, Ont.
Naismith, Mrs. A. L., 9 Connor Ct., Stoney Creek, Ont.
Packard, Mrs. J. H., 822 South Spalding Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
Parker, Mr. F. N., Mount Sicker Rd., Westholme, B.C.
Patte, Mr. Fred, 49 Charleston Rd., Islington, Ont.
Patterson, Mr. George J., 77 Marion Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ont.
Selwood, Mr. Archie, 3890 Hudson St., Vancouver 9, B.C.
Whitlock, Mr. R. G., 31 Belcourt Ave., Barrie, Ont.
Yeomans, Mr. C. D., 6276 Dunbar St., Vancouver 13, B.C.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Plants—pls.; years—yrs.; feet—ft.; inches—in.; Floribunda—Fl.; Grandiflora—Gr.; Hybrid Tea—H.T.; Large-flowered Climber—L.F.C.; Shrub—S.; Miniature—Min.

AFRICA STAR, Fl. (West '65). Mauve. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: prolific bloomer, small well shaped buds and blooms. No fragrance. Hardy; disease free. Medium height, bushy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs.) comments: height 12 in., bushy. Blooms well early in the season. Some bloom later. No fragrance. Good foliage. Hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

AKEBONA, H.T. (Siniti Kawai '66). Pale yellow flushed with carmine. Mr. LeMire (6 pls., 2-3 yrs.) is enthusiastic about this rose. Height 36 in.; vigorous, upright growth. High centred, exhibition quality blooms, with medium dark green foliage. He intends to increase his stock to 24 plants.

ALLEGRO, H.T. (Meilland '64). Orange-red. Mr. DeKelver (2 pl., 4 yrs.) Strong grower, good foliage, quite disease resistant but not hardy in the Thunder Bay area. Good generous bloomer that exhibits well in early stages. Mrs. Packard's plants (2 pls., 6 yrs.) grow to 9 ft. in California. Continuous heavy bloomer; large, full showy blooms with long stems. Glossy, large foliage. Marvellous background rose. Some rust but no mildew. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: fragrant, cupped, decorative bloom, but not outstanding. Intermittent bloomer. Rather leggy. Medium green, disease resistant foliage. Height 4 ft. to 5 ft. A little blackspot.

Editor's Note: Long stems, good for cutting. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ALTISSIMO, Cl. (Delbard-Chabert '67). Red-single. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr.) looks forward to some more of these brilliant red, single blooms next year. Very promising. Height 44 in. Healthy foliage.

AMERICAN HERITAGE, H.T. (Lammerts '65). Cream edged salmon. According to Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 5 yrs.) this plant has everything except colour blend which did not develop according to illustrations. Excellent bloom on 5½ ft. tall, vigorous plant. Petals have only faintest tint of salmon on edges. Light fragrance, dark green foliage. Hardy. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: blooms are good but not large. Blooms in cluster similar in pattern to Queen Elizabeth. Height 5 ft. Vigorous growth with healthy foliage. A little mildew but quite hardy. Mr. De Kelver (3 pls., 2-3 yrs.) comments: "This is a good exhibition rose." Good repeater, holds its bloom well. Healthy, dark green foliage. Height 30 in. with upright growth. For Mr. Grindle (1 pl., 3 yrs.) in Flin Flon, Man., this rose came through a very hard winter and bloomed wonderfully well. Very healthy foliage on upright bush. Height 3 ft. Mr. Kopecky of Nebraska (1 pl., 3 yrs.) says: "If this rose were not attacked by mites continually it would be tops, but loses its effectiveness with defoliation." Height 30 in. Good, high centred, exhibition blooms. Needs minimal winter cover. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 2 yrs.) notes: bloom is a good shape, average repeater, but would like the colour to be more vivid. Height 34 in., upright average growth. Some mildew. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (26 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: large, double, floriferous bloom with confused centres. Large, glossy, medium green foliage. Upright, vigorous plant. Height 54 in. Changes colour from almost white bud through yellow to pinkish orange. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ANGEL FACE, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '68). Deep mauve lavender, note: A.A.R.S. 1969. "Best in this colour range," says Mrs. Flood (2 pls., 1 yr.). Bud well shaped, flowers reaching 3½ in. to 4 in. across. Height 4 ft. 6 in. Good branching plant with dark green and red, healthy foliage. No disease. Very fragrant. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs.) is very pleased with his plant's performance. A moderate bloomer. Most pleasing shade of lavender and some fragrance. Healthy dark green foliage. Height 2 ft.

Mr. Grindle (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: "I like this rose. It's very fragrant. Cut blooms seem long lasting." Height 18 in. Not much growth the first year but bloom is excellent and very fragrant. Survived a hard winter. It has won numerous ribbons for Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 2 yrs.) in local, state, and national shows. Tops in its colour class. Beautifully formed exhibition bloom having good colour; ample, dark green, healthy foliage. Very hardy. Height 30 in. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 1 yr.) comments: Good grower; height 3 ft. Blooms grow in clusters. Fragrant. Did not bloom freely first year. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 3 yrs.) prefers Mauve Melodee, as Angel Face has been a weak grower with few blooms for her. May have poor plant. Height 2 ft. with medium sized bloom, ruffled petals. Good foliage. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (6 pls., 2 yrs.) notes: medium, intermittent semi-double bloom, good substance but loose form. Height 24 in., lacks vigour. Interesting in bud, but disappointing performance.

ANTIQUE, Fl. (Kordes '66). Red blend. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs.) says: "A very striking colour. Blooms are pleasing." Wishes he had more. Foliage good on 3 ft., strong stems. Hardy, so far.

APOGEE, H.T. (Delbard '68). Copper yellow in centre, with edges purple red. Mr. Bowyer (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: height and growth habits very good. Repeats well. Bloom is pleasant colour. No disease.

APRICOT SILK, H.T. (Gregory '65). Apricot. Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr.) is expecting much more from this rose. Bloom is large high-centred but a little loose. Foliage is dark and glossy on vigorous and upright plant. Height 40 in. "I don't expect it to live very long, it is so feeble," says Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr.). Big and well formed blooms but only two this year. Foliage sparse. Height 4 ft.

AQUARIUS, Gr. (Armstrong '71). Medium pink blend. Slightly pink to white at centre. Darker reverse petals. Note: A.A.R.S. 1971. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: bloom has excellent form in half open stage, quite attractive. Colour can vary with weather; more red in heat, pale in cool weather. Vigorous and upright, tall bush 4 ft. Foliage is good. Old blooms get a little blotchy.

ARTHUR BELL, Fl. (McGredy '65). Yellow, fading to cream. "The best yellow floribunda in my collection but not a prolific producer," says Mr. Bishop. Bloom is well shaped with excellent colour. Tall upright growth with healthy foliage. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: very lovely early bloomer, but bloom fades pale. Tall and vigorous with healthy foliage. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs) notes: a very interesting variety. Fades to a cream. "It blackspotted with me, but I have seen other plants which were very clean. H.T. type blooms are freely produced." Vigorous bush 30 in. high. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (48 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: medium, intermittent, semi-double blooms. Bright colour, but fades fast. Loose form, but fair substance. Plant is vigorous, height 76 in. and resistant to disease. Foliage is glossy, medium green. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

AVENTURE, H.T. (Croix '68). Orange-red. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 2 yrs.) thought this was a winner in this rapidly enlarging colour class, but found others that are much more prolific and better formed. Blooms are smallish with confused centres, but the colour is bright. Requires

only minimal covering. Height 24 in., slow grower. He will give it another year before discarding.

BABY DARLING, Min. (Moore '64). Orange blend. Mr. McDougall (3 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: one of the best blends. A must for every miniature grower. Blooms all year, good in the house. Bloom is exhibition quality. Height 8 in., spreading plant with good, disease-free foliage. Hardy.

BANBRIDGE, Fl. (McGredy '67). Cherry and light gold bi-colour. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.) says: "Best in autumn." Free blooming, very bright but fades badly. Low growth with medium green foliage. Hardy.

BANTRY BAY, L.F.C. (McGredy '67). Pink. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs.) enthuses: "One of the best in my garden." Attractive semi-double bloom. Vigorous growth habit, height 9 ft. Dense, healthy, green foliage.

* BARONNE EDMUND DE ROTHSCHILD, H.T. ('68). Pink with silver reverse. Mr. LeMire (3 pls., 1 yr.) reports: bloom cupped, high centred in spring and fall, flat in summer. Much improved over Rose Gaujard, never a split bloom. Height 4 ft. with upright growth, foliage dark green, and diamond bright. Hardy.

* BARONESS ROTHSCHILD, H.T. (Meilland '69). Carmine—white reverse. Mr. Magee (2 pl., 1 yr.) comments: bloom large and somewhat unusual form. Outside petals opening up and holding a tight centre. Unusual variation in colour from light magenta to Rose Gaujard colour. Interesting variety and quite elegant.

* *Editor's Note:* We feel these roses are one and the same. Meillands' list '68 Baroness E. de Rothschild—unfading ruby-red, fragrant, 40 petal count. We are awaiting confirmation of this from Meillands.

BEATRICE, Fl. (McGredy '68). Rose-pink. "A good bedding rose," says Mr. Bishop (2 pl., 2 yrs.). Free blooming and attractive. Medium height, with good growing habits. Hardy, good foliage. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) disagrees: has given his away. "Too many of this colour class have been introduced lately." Bloom is nothing spectacular, poor growth. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (27 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: medium, double, floriferous bloom of good substance. Colour is bright but fades fast. No fragrance. Plant is vigorous with upright growth (23 in.). Foliage is small and light green. Not hardy.

BEAUTY OF FESTIVAL, H.T. Yellow blend. *Editor's Note:* We were unable to trace origin of this rose. Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: "A fine addition to the open bloom class." Cupped high centred bloom. Height 38 in., spreading to upright growth. Beautiful, dark shiny, well spaced foliage.

BEAUTY SECRET, Min. (Moore '65). Medium red. Mr. McDougall (6 pls., 4 yrs.) notes: height about 1 ft., good strong growth. Plant looks nice in window boxes.

BEWITCHED, H.T. (Lammerts '67). Medium pink. "Planted late but soon became my favourite," says Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl., 1 yr.). Full, pink fragrant bloom with petals delightfully frilled and long lasting. Height 2½ ft., branching habit. Foliage is light green, adequate. Mrs. Baillie comments: "At its best in the fall. A lovely rose when in full bloom." Bloom is nicely shaped and slightly fragrant. Height 30 in. with good

foliage. Mr. Bouer comments that this rose has unattractive foliage, but bloom is long lasting, fragrant and of excellent form. Height 3 ft., vigorous and upright. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: A good variety, blooms are beautiful and large. Holds well and very suitable for exhibition. Slight fragrance. Sparse but good quality and disease-resistant foliage. Height 4 ft., tall and lanky. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 3 yrs.) disagrees: blooms are not suitable for exhibition; will discard. Medium growth habits. Tender. Mr. De Kelver (2 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "This I consider an average rose; I like it but not an outstanding one." Blooms are good form, fragrant and quite long lasting. Fair repeater. Sparse foliage. Not hardy in Thunder Bay area. Height 30 in., upright. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl., 2 yrs.) claims: this was a poor rose year in St. Gabriel, Quebec. Hard to judge what it might become in its second year. Not sufficient bloom to ask for more plants. Tall and wide spreading plant with disease free foliage. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: height 3 ft. upright growing bush but not too vigorous. Some mildew. Only moderate bloomer. A lovely shade of pink, holds colour well. Some fragrance. Clean and disease-resistant foliage. Moderately hardy. Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 4 yrs.) quotes: "A good pink rose." Tapered bud with some fragrance, clean foliage. Hardy. Height 3 ft. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 4 yrs.): "This A.A.R.S. winner is a good bloom on a poor bush. I cannot continue to give this room in the garden and I am discarding." Bloom is fragrant, high exhibition calibre. Height 2 ft., straggly, with little foliage. Stems tend to be crooked, foliage sparse and light green. Survives with no cover. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl., 3 yrs.) says: "Manitoba winters are severe. This is a striking rose, and attracts a lot of attention. Bloom could be more prolific, but long life of flower makes up for this. The plant is healthy and disease free. Well shaped bud opens to large bloom, average 7 in. Long lasting on plants and as cut flower. Height 2-2½ ft., strong, upright. Sturdy stems and medium green foliage. Mr. Mayer (4 pls., 2 yrs.) finds this rose delightfully fragrant; luminous pink of excellent form. 5 ft., upright growth with glossy, healthy foliage. Produces some outstanding blooms but not enough of them. Mrs. Packard (3 pls., 5 yrs.) claims: "One of the best pinks." Large, full, long lasting bloom of very good colour. Tall upright growth. Large, strong, healthy foliage but so thorny. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 2 yrs.) writes: "One of my favourite bushes." Many large, well shaped, good pink fragrant blooms, but foliage is only average. Some blackspot. Height 52 in., upright, vigorous and branching. Appears hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (27 pls., 4 yrs.) notes: large, semi-double, floriferous bright blooms of good substance; cupped form. Colour holds well. Flower stems rather weak; nodding heads. Height 49 in., upright growth. Foliage is medium green. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BIENVENU, Gr. (Swim-Armstrong '70). *Editor's Note:* According to the American Rose Society Annual 1970 (Swim & Weeks intr. Weeks '69). Orange-red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr.) notes: large full bloom lasts well but slow to open. Upright and spreading growth habits. Foliage mildews in bad weather. Received poor plant. This has been successful in this area, long stems.

BIG RED, H.T. (Meilland '66). Dark red. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: this plant survived two winters of 40 below temperature.

Slower repeating than some. Contrary to reports, necks were strong enough to hold massive blooms; several 7 in. across. Exhibition quality. 3 ft., upright and vigorous plants with good foliage. Mr. Bowyer (2 pls., 2 yrs.) claims: "Nice large blooms, clean foliage." Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.) disagrees: poor growth, bloom sparse and tender. Unsatisfactory as a general garden rose. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: "This rose has a good future in milder climate. Good exhibition blooms, healthy plant, good foliage but not hardy. Large blooms of good form, very free blooming and long lasting. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "A rather big rose on this rather small bush, but intriguing." A little fragrant, constant, long lasting bloom. Good foliage. Height 2 ft. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 1 yr.) states: "An excellent red but would like to see more blooms." Very large exhibition form, slight fragrance, high centred blooms. Height 2½ ft., moderately vigorous, clean healthy foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 3 yrs.) is discarding this rose. Blooms large but seldom perfect, too few flowers. Foliage mildews. Plant has tall, upright growth. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 2 yrs.) says: "Appears hardy but I would not shed many tears if I lost it." Big improvement over the first year. Bloom is small but a good red and well shaped. Not many of them. Height 22 ins. with average foliage.

BLUE ICE, H.T. Lilac. *Editor's Note:* We have no history on this rose. Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: large, high centred bloom. A little loose but very well coloured. Height 40 in., upright, vigorous growth with large dark leathery foliage. Very close in colour and growth habits to Kolner Karneval. Resents pruning in the fall.

BLUE MOON, H.T. (Tantau '64). Silvery Lilac. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs.) states: "This along with Angel Face and Lady X will do more to get women stirred up at shows than any other rose. It has never failed to win a blue for me and supplies ample flowers for cutting." One of the best. Fragrant, high centred bloom, coming one to a stem which is straight. Height 42 in., upright growth. Foliage good, resistant to disease here in Omaha. Survived 15 below weather, covered with a styrofoam box. Mr. Mayer (4 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: "While I still consider this the best lilac as yet introduced, it did not repeat well, giving very few fall blooms." Height 5 ft., upright, but some blackspot. Wonderful mauve colour and good form. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 4 yrs.) says: "This is very good, lots of bloom with delightfully thornless canes." Exhibition blooms last well, very fragrant. Upright, can grow 5 ft. Dull foliage but plentiful and healthy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 4 yrs.) reports: fairly free blooming, of good colour, fragrance and good form. Height 3 ft., a tall bush but few stems. Hardy. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 4 yrs.) says: "One of the few in this colour range that I like." Bloom is well shaped, fragrant and fairly free bloomer. Height 5 ft. with dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BOBBIE LUCAS, Fl. (McGredy '67). Deep salmon orange. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: "Different floribunda, worth a place in the rose bed. Occasional exhibition quality." Bloom good in all stages but somewhat sparse. Tall plant with good foliage. Hardy. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) says: "Resembles Elizabeth of Glamis, only larger blooms." Slow to repeat but blooms have nice form. Hardy. Medium height. Mr.

Parker (3 pls., 3 yrs.) notes: blooms are attractive, good form but a very disappointing variety as I cannot get it to grow. Height 24 ins., growth bad. Foliage good. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (22 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: medium semi-double blooms of good substance but loose form. Bright colour which holds up well. Moderate fragrance. Height 37 ins., vigorous upright growth, abundant medium green foliage, mildews late in the summer.

BOB HOPE, H.T. (Kordes '67). Medium-red. A disappointment for Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs.). No fragrance, outer petals blacken in the sun and slow repeater. Height 3½ ft., vigorous and upright plant which is hardy. Excellent foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BONDSTREET, H.T. (McGredy '65). Salmon pink. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.) reports: bloom of good form, fragrant. Growth small and rather spindly, medium green foliage. Fairly hardy. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) contradicts: "Good garden rose." Lots of blooms of good form. Tall and strong grower. Foliage very good. No disease and hardy. "One of the best garden roses, form very good. Small blooms, unfading colour, that lasts as a cut flower or on the bush," says Mr. Parker (2 pls., 3 yrs.). Fragrant 3 ft. 6 in., many stems. Foliage is disease free. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BONSOIR, H.T. (Dickson '68). Peach pink. Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 1 yr.) comments: "There are so many pink roses that it's hard to choose from them. I think this is one of the better ones." Bloom pink with many petals that open very shapely. Strong grower, foliage clean, but hardiness not known. Mr. LeMire (4 pls., 1-2 yrs.) comments: giant exhibition type blooms that last well. "This is in competition for 'Queen of the Show' at all times. Its disease resistance makes it an all round rose." Height 34 in., upright growth with large shiny well-spaced foliage. Mr. Magee (4 pls., 1-2 yrs.) reports: "A fine new exhibition variety but it could bloom more. Large exhibition type buds slow to open." Height 36 in., upright growth, some blackspot and mildew. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.) says: "Studied this one this year and found it excellent." Lots of exhibition type blooms rather short stems but good form. Fragrant. Foliage healthy. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 1 yr.) is waiting until next year. Plants are still small. "A very pretty rose." Bloom is good form but not long lasting. Foliage is good. Mr. Whitlock (2 pl., 2 yrs.) says: "Under ideal conditions, gave good exhibition blooms but is a little slow opening." Tall erect plant, well spaced glossy green foliage, but not too hardy.

BRANDENBURG, H.T. (Kordes '65). Deep-salmon—darker reverse. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs.) says: "Garden type only." Free blooming but fastest blowing of all his roses. Height 3 ft.; growth habits, upright, vigorous and hardy. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 3 yrs.) comments: "Good general garden rose, not for exhibition." Repeats well. Plant is tall and hardy with disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Goulding (2 pl., 4 yrs.) says: "A very rewarding rose." 4 ft. tall, vigorous, healthy, upright growing bush. Disease free, blooms are large, long lasting, quite floriferous exhibition quality on long sturdy stems. Foliage is clean. Disease free and healthy. Hardy. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "A good performer that is a steady plodder in my garden giving me blooms when the rest are resting." Ample, single stemmed blooms, good for cutting. Sometimes

exhibition quality. Height 30 in. with upright growth. Foliage is dark green and highly resistant to mites and blackspot. Hardy. Comments Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 4 yrs.): "One of the best reds, we will hear more of this rose—excellent." Fragrant, show type blooms. Good tall bush (4 ft.), disease-free foliage and very hardy. Not very exciting for Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 3 yrs.). Blooms are good form, but not a heavy bloomer. Height 4 ft. with good foliage. Hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BRASILIA, H.T. (McGredy '68). Red and yellow bi-colour. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: "Garden type." Medium sized bloom with no fragrance. Colour deepens after opening flat. Height 3 ft. with dark green foliage, hardy. Mrs. Flood comments: "Seems to be a good one for the show table" (1 pl., 1 yr.). Bloom attractive, long lasting, with high centre but no fragrance. Clean dark green foliage with no disease. Mr. De Kelver (2 pl., 1 yr.) says: "A good garden rose, showy with no fragrance, but a very good repeater." Some acceptable as show blooms but some have split centres. Medium height 28 in., with shiny dark green foliage. Plants winter well with no disease. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr.) prefers this to Piccadilly. "A very showy rose in the garden." Moderate bloomer but blooms hold their colour well, a very striking bi-colour. Height 3 ft. on a vigorous, upright growing bush; dark green foliage with some mildew. Only moderately hardy. Enthuses Mr. Jubien (4 pls., 2 yrs.): "I added three bushes this year and really think this is a good rose." More bloom second year of good quality and some fragrance. Rather tall plant (30 in. to 36 in.), foliage fresh and clean, hardy. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "This is an eye catcher in my garden, it may not make the show table but it holds its own when it has a dozen blooms at one time. I recommend this rose highly." Bloom better than Piccadilly, it doesn't bleed through and lasts longer than most, holding its colour well. Very shiny dark green foliage on a tall upright growing plant (42 in.). Hardy. Not so for Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs.): "Nothing to recommend about this one." His plant has green glossy foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: "Not impressed yet—blooms small to date." Colour deepens fast as bloom opens, becoming coarse and such a dark red. Slow growth (2 ft.) but the glossy foliage is healthy. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (24 pls., 2 yrs.): medium sized bloom of bright colour which holds well. Cupped form of good substance but lacks fragrance. Vigorous upright plant (52 in.) with abundant glossy, dark green foliage which is resistant to disease. "Impressive and showy rose; rated high." Mr. Whitlock (3 pls., 2 yrs.) finds this plant lacks lustre. Many bi-colours are better. Large, double blooms with split centres. The plant is medium sized (3 ft. 6 in.) with dark green foliage.

BRIDAL PINK, Fl. (Boerner '68) Light pink. Comments Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.): "Well named for its colour, this will be a winner for the show table." H.T. type blooms which hold well. Colour is exquisite, a real ladies' rose. Good spreading growing habit with medium green foliage, no disease.

CANADIAN CENTENNIAL, Fl. (Boerner '66). Coral-salmon. Mr. Barker (4 pls., 4-5 yrs.) comments: "July and August too dry for growth. The youngest plant was the most vigorous all season while the three older plants only started to grow after the fall rains came. They are

all grown together." Bloom is consistent. Low, bushy growth habits with dark green, glossy foliage. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 4 yrs.) reports: "A most prolific bloomer throughout the season." Blooms small in clusters, attractive in early stages but fades. A very showy bush blooming right up to frost. Height 30 in., strong, vigorous plant with spreading habit. Foliage dark green and healthy. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (11 pls., 2 yrs.) report: small, double sized blooms on medium clusters, high centred blooms of good substance, but lacks fragrance. Colour fades fast. Plant is of spreading habit but lacks vigour. Height 23 in. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CARAMBA, H.T. (Tantau '67). Light crimson, silver reverse. Mr. Magee (3 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: "Free blooming and very showy garden variety." Bloom very double, only occasionally exhibition form. Many double centres. Growth habits; bushy, but strong, height up to 48 in. Foliage is tough and leathery, some blackspot.

CARLA, H.T. (DeRuiter '63). Camelia rose to dawn pink. "Not impressed, a real disappointment," says Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr.). Bloom, medium sized, very full, generally blemished. Balls in cold weather. Height 5 ft., upright growth with sparse foliage which mildews. Mr. LeMire is more hopeful (12 pls., 4 yrs.): "A little stingy on bloom but well worth waiting for, improves with age." Blooms exhibition form, that improves in the fall. Height 48 in. to 60 in., upright growth with large, shiny foliage, well spaced. These plants were left unprotected during one of our coldest winters and they died back, yet they still came back strong.

CASANOVA, H.T. (McGredy '64). Medium yellow. "This is an average rose, not of exhibition form," says Mr. De Kelver (2 pl., 2-4 yrs.). Blooms fair to good, but not enough of them. Height 30 in., with upright growth, good foliage and glossy leaves. Winters well. "Not so," says Mr. Patte (1 pl., 3 yrs.). "Canes winter kill badly making heavy spring pruning necessary, but comes on quickly and vigorously." Height 38 in., vigorous and upright with glossy, healthy foliage. Many well-shaped blooms with good colour. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CHARM OF PARIS, Fl. (Tantau '66). Light pink. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs.) imported his plant from Europe. It finally came through this year with many blooms that helped to brighten up the garden. The blooms tend to quarter, but some are out of this world. The plant is 24 in. high and spreading. Minimal cover is needed. Mr. Meier (3 pl., 3 yrs.) reports: "Very good rose but not floribunda type at all." Very pleasing colour, hybrid tea type, medium height bush with no disease. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs.) agrees: "I grow it as a hybrid tea. Very like Lady Seaton, excellent form and fragrant. Good garden rose with no complaints." Height 2 ft., bushy growth, with good foliage, hardy.

CHERRY BRANDY, H.T. (Tantau '65). Orange-red. Mr. Bishop (2 pl., 1 yr.) comments: "Not entirely satisfactory in first year—will withhold judgement." Medium height, fairly good growing habits. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs.) agrees: "Will keep this around since it falls into the category of roses that keep pulling you back after you decide it isn't worth keeping. The name alone should put it in every garden." Brilliant

high centred bloom that opens fast. Height 24 in., upright growth, hardy. Mrs. Packard disagrees with the men (1 pl., 1 yr.): "Getting more of this beauty, may not be exhibition form but very lovely." Exquisite buds are most appealing. Height 3 ft., bushy, upright growth. Excellent foliage, healthy with no spray. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CHIPPER, Min. (Meilland '66). Rose pink. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: good show blooms. Somewhat like Little Buckaroo. Disease free plant, 1 ft. 6 in. tall with good foliage. Hardy.

CHRYZIA, H.T. (Wyant '70). Light red. "This rose will catch on fast," states Mr. LeMire (2 pls., 1-2 yrs.). Abundant dark Show Girl-type bloom, that holds well, maybe six petals more. This hardy, upright and spreading bush has dark green matt foliage. Mr. Magee (3 pls., 1 yr.) is not so excited. "Best in summer when some blooms were very fine." Bloom high centred exhibition type. Height 30 in., bushy, with average foliage. Some blackspot.

CITY OF BELFAST, Fl. (McGredy '68). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs.) raves about the striking colour, one of the best of the floribundas. An excellent bloomer throughout the season, holds colour well. Height 3 ft., sturdy, vigorous healthy bush, upright form, foliage glossy, dark green. Hardy. Mr. LeMire (6 pls., 1-2 yrs.) reports: bright and perfect exhibition heads, one of the best floribundas but resents pruning shears. Height 30 in. to 40 in., upright growth with medium green foliage. Hardy. "I was not so impressed this year as I was in 1969. The blooms are remarkable for the length of time they retain their colour and form, but there were far too few of them. Very little repeat flowering," says Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 2 yrs.) 2 ft. spreading bush with clean healthy foliage. Mrs. Naismith (3 pls., 1 yr.) comments: I am pleased with its performance and consider it as one of the best. Colour of bloom outstanding and holds well. Good substance, free blooming for first year. Enjoyed the striking colour. Would plant more if I had the room. Medium glossy foliage, pretty free of disease, strong grower. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (25 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: small, semi-double floriferous bloom. Bright colour which holds well. Cupped form of good substance, lacks fragrance. Height 26 in., vigorous upright plant. Tender, mildews late August.

CITY OF HEREFORD, H.T. (LeGrice '67). Cerise-pink. Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 2 yrs.) is not impressed. Not much bloom, 24 in. high, rather spindly growth, foliage clean. Doesn't look too hardy. "Perhaps I have a bad bush." Mr. LeMire (1 pl. 2 yrs.) comments: medium sized high centred blooms, which never stop repeating. Near perfection in fall. Height 56-58 in. Upright growth, foliage dark and shiny. Hardy.

CITY OF LEEDS, Fl. (McGredy '66). Salmon. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) raves "One of the best floribundas." Beautiful blooms, very prolific. Medium height and good growth with clean foliage. Mr. Lea (2 pls. 2-3 yrs.) Reports: very free bloomer, blooms well formed, bright and last well. Medium erect growth with healthy foliage. Some blackspot. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) comments: "This is one of the best of the new floribundas." Bloom lasts well and repeats quickly. Striking beautiful rose. Medium height, bushy growth, good foliage and hardy. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) disagrees: too many of this type and colour have come on

the market in recent years. Bloom not attractive, low growth. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs.) plans to increase his stock: Hybrid Tea type blooms, not crowded, some fragrance, good colour which holds, one of the best. A good well shaped bush 3 ft. tall. Foliage good and hardy. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 2 yrs.) also intends to increase his stock. Nearly always in bloom, good form, attractive in all stages, glowing colour. "I recommend this variety highly, one of the best floribundas in the garden." Height 2 ft. 6 in., quite vigorous growth, disease-resistant foliage; seems hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (25 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: medium semi-double floriferous bloom. Good substance, large clusters, bright colour which holds well. Vigorous, upright plant, height 38 in. Abundant medium dark green foliage. Mildew in late summer. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 3 yrs.) says: "Attractive splash of colour in the garden. A good bedder, not much fragrance." Hybrid tea type, free blooming. Best in young stage, develops flat. Height 3 ft., bushy growth, ample dark green foliage. Hardy.

COMFORT, Fl. (Tantau '67). Pink. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: "This rose lasts in the garden from one to three weeks before falling. Good garden rose." Blooms small, grows in clusters. Light to darker pink. Very tall, strong upright growth with good foliage. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs.) enthuses: "Its strongest point is its continual heavy blooming, just a mass of flowers." 18 in. high, very bushy growth, good foliage. Hardy.

COMANCHE, Gr. (Swim & Weeks '68). Orange-red. *Editor's Note:* A.A.R.S. '69 Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 2 yrs.) would prefer more blooms. Blooms good form and substance. They hold colour well. Height 4 ft., nicely shaped bush. Some mildew, reasonably hardy. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: "This could have been classified as a hybrid tea but will win its share of blues in the grandiflora class because it has hybrid tea form. A good all round rose." Bloom high centred, one to a stem. Height 30 in., spreading to upright growth, foliage ample, but not outstanding. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (12 pls., 2 yrs.) states: "The name suggests a red rose; however, it is orange and fades to pink!" Medium, floriferous semi-double blooms of good substance. Bright colour, fades fast. Cupped form with moderate fragrance. Height 41 in., vigorous upright plant. Medium sized dark green glossy foliage.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE, H.T. (Lindquist '70). Vermilion. *Editor's note:* A.A.R.S. '71. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: medium sized bloom, very clean clear colour. A lovely rose. Tall vigorous plant with good foliage.

CONFEDERATION, H.T. (Golik int. Ellesmere '67). Medium pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 3 yrs.) reports: "An interesting Canadian rose for your collection." Numerous small pink blooms, occasional exhibition rose. Vigorous tall grower with healthy foliage. Very hardy. Mrs. Caldwell (1 pl., 3 yrs.) states: "I keep this rose for the bloom and fragrance." Repeated well, medium substance. Height 2 ft. 6 in. vigorous growth, but tends to blackspot. Hardy. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 4 yrs.) has blackspot too, but also plenty of medium sized blooms. He goes on to say, "This is a good garden rose. It has an abundance of pretty roses and lasts well." Medium sized blooms, upright to spreading growth habits. Hardy.

CONSTANZA, H.T. (Tantau '65). Orange-reddish. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: very showy rose, resembles Tropicana in colour, rather thin. Good foliage. Medium growth habit, hardy.

CONTEMPO, Fl. (Armstrong '71). Copper-orange. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: "This so far has bloomed in crops; out of bloom too much for a floribunda." The colour is its greatest asset. Medium sized bloom, medium full, a lovely iridescent colour. Blooms one to a stem, but this could be first-year weakness. Plant 2 ft. high with good foliage.

COPPER POT, Fl. (Dickson '68). Copper-orange. Mr. Bishop (2 pl., 2 yrs.) feels this rose does not fulfil early promise. Well shaped buds, less attractive in full bloom. Tall plant with good healthy foliage. Hardy. Mr. Jubien (2 pl., 1 yr.) reports: bloom not large but nicely shaped on single stems. "I saw this rose in 1969 and ordered some stock for 1970. It looks good in this colour class of floribundas. Height 24 in., inclined to be slender, foliage clean. Hardiness not known. Mr. Meier (2 pl., 2 yrs.) states: colour is beautiful but is rather flat and loose when opened. Striking colour and a heavy bloomer, beautiful in June. Height very tall and bushy, disease free foliage, hardy. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 1 yr.) doesn't think much of it. Colour fades quickly, blooms thin, soon over. 2 ft. long stems, bearing one or two blooms. Foliage good. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (25 pls., 2 yrs.) claims: almost a hybrid tea in appearance! Large floriferous, double blooms. Colour is dull but holds well, slight fragrance, good substance. Plant is vigorous, reaching 57 in. tall, upright growth. Large, abundant, medium green foliage which is inclined to mildew late August. Tender.

CORAL STAR, H.T. (Robinson '68). Salmon pink. Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr.) states: loose exhibition bloom. Had seen it in Europe and was impressed. "It had better show some of those good points." Height 40 in., upright growth. Dark shiny foliage, a little too widely spaced.

DANNY BOY, L.F.C. (McGredy '69). Salmon pink. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: abundant bloom, but slow repeating. Something new in colour in climbers. Height 6 ft., vigorous growth, healthy foliage.

DAY DREAM, H.T. (Armstrong '70). Medium pink. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 2 yrs.) likes Invitation much better in this colour class. Bloom is bright pink, large petals but not much "appeal". Slow spreading growth, weak stems. Some mildew and rust. Height 2 ft. 6 in.

DEBBIE, Min. (Moore '66). Yellow pink blend. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 1 yr.) enthuses: "Really a must to own this one; sure it will be heard of by next year." Good show blooms, tall plant spreads. Glossy foliage, hardy.

DIMPLES, Fl. (LeGrice '68). Cream. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: "Aptly named, found this variety most attractive, but subject to mildew in late summer." Small hybrid tea type bloom of attractive shape and delicate cream colour. Medium height, bushy. Healthy foliage, hardy. Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 2 yrs.) states: "A profuse bloomer with excellent fragrance. Repeated very well. However, blooms fade much too quickly." Suitable for mass planting. Bloom excellent in bud but loses form quickly when open. Height 2 ft. 6 in., spreading habit. Clean foliage and hardy.

DIORAMA, H.T. (deRuiter '65). Apricot—yellow flushed pink. S. Jenkins (2 pls., 4 yrs.) states: can produce some excellent exhibition type blooms. Fairly good orange; good show rose if picked at the right stage. Does not refrigerate well. Tall grower, foliage fairly good, some mildew, hardy. Mr. LeMire (3 pls., 2-4 yrs.) raves: "No collection is complete without this rose." Bloom high centred. Height 60 in. Upright growth. Medium, shiny dark green foliage. Hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DR. BROWNELL, H.T. (Brownell '65). Peach-yellow. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 4 yrs.) reports: lovely show type bloom. Must be watched, will open fast. I like this rose, but must cut about one day before the show. Height about 3 ft. 6 in., bushy growth. Subject to blackspot; hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DREAM DUST, Fl. (B. Gardner '68). Medium pink. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.) feels transplanting affected the bloom of this rose, as it did not perform too well this year. Blooms were few, small pretty pink. Low small bush. Disease resistant foliage, hardy.

DUFTZAUBER, H.T. (Kordes '69). Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (10 pls., 2 yrs.) comments: large, double, floriferous bloom. Colour is bright and holds wells. Good substance, high centred form. Moderate fragrance. Height 42 in. on vigorous upright plant. Foliage large, abundant, medium green.

DUKE OF WINDSOR, H.T. (Tantau '68). Light vermilion. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 2 yrs.) states: "Lovely in the garden, but not exhibition form, or even cut flower. Best not to dis-bud, but to grow as floribunda." Small bud opening quickly to good-sized, open bloom. Plant medium height, strong and sturdy. Beautiful large foliage, hardy. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 2 yrs.) enthuses: "This one is my favourite, this year. Not many petals is its only fault, very fragrant." Outstanding, beautiful colour, softer than Tropicana. Tall grower with outstanding foliage. Hardy. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 1 yr.) agrees about the outstanding foliage. He feels the only way to assess this variety is by comparing it with Tropicana. A little lighter in colour, a few less petals but same form. Just as fragrant, less bloom on a smaller bush but has better foliage. Bloom is beautiful, height 2 ft. 6 in., on a strong bush. No disease.

EL CID, H.T. (Armstrong '69). Orange-red. *Editor's note:* Rome International Award 1969. Mr. DeKelver (1 pl., 1 yr.) feels: this may be a good rose even though my plant did not do so well. Blooms were good, but too few. Slight fragrance. Slow to repeat. Medium height (30 in.). Fair foliage. Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr.) also disappointed. Much to be desired from this over publicized rose. Bloom loosely formed, lacking petals. Height 38 in. spreading habit. Soft, dark medium foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: bloom large and full on the style of Aztec. Has glamour. Plant spreading with good foliage. My plant is poor, but it has been excellent in other gardens.

ELIDA, H.T. (Tantau '67). Orange-red. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs.) observes: recognized for the first time in the September A.R.S. magazine, it will start showing its class as soon as it becomes better known here. An excellent addition to its colour class. Bloom one to a stem, high centred, exhibition type. Height 30 in., on a spreading plant.

Foliage ample medium green, resistant to disease. Minimal cover needed. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) agrees: "One of the best in this section." Well shaped bloom, possible exhibition form. Colour deeper than Tropicana. Tall, strong grower (4 ft. 2 in.). Good foliage, some blackspot.

ELIZABETH HARKNESS, H.T. (Harkness '69). Light yellow. Mr. Magee (3 pls., 1 yr.) rates it as promising in its first year. High centred exhibition bloom, near white with buff and pink shades. Bushy growth.

ERNEST H. MORSE, H.T. (Kordes '64). Turkey red. Next year's big hope, says Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr.). Excellent form, near exhibition quality. Lovely colour, fragrant. Height 2 ft. 6 in., moderately vigorous bush with excellent foliage. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: bloom is rich colour, fragrant, with high centre. It could use more petals for the show table. Tall upright growth with dark green foliage. No disease, wintered well. Mr. Kopecky (2 pls., 3 yrs.) agrees: "Hail damage could not kill it." Bloom high centred, many with a streak that causes judges to shudder. That is its only fault. If this rose did not tend to streak, it would be a top exhibition variety. Can be grown in most gardens since it is prolific and easy to care for. Height 30 in., upright growing plant. Foliage is large, clean and resistant to disease. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr.) feels this is very poor in mid summer. Small, sick crimson. Spring and fall a bright glow. Form good. Upright 4 ft. growth, foliage rusts and drops too soon. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: 1st class for form and colour, good fragrance. Blooms hold their colour rain or sun. This is a very good variety, at present unsurpassed in its colour. Height 30 in., well shaped bush with good foliage. Hardy. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2-3 yrs.) says: "Responds to good nourishment and ample, regular waterings." Bloom well formed, opens rather quickly unless well fed. Fragrant, moderately free blooming. Height 36 in. upright growth. Dark green healthy foliage, hardy. Mr. Whitlock (3 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: large well formed blooms, opens fairly quickly. Full bloom eye catching, has a mild fragrance, some of exhibition quality. Medium sized plant. Mr. Yeomans (4 pls., 4 yrs.) comments: bloom fragrant, bright red. Blues in the summer, opens fast. The blooms do not remain red long enough in the summer. Fine in the fall. Will replace when I find a good bright red. Height 6 ft., bushy growth with excellent foliage, disease free.

EROTICA, H.T. (Tantau '68). Dark velvet red. Mr. LeMire reports (2 pls., 3 yrs.): Flat bloom which holds well. Height 70 in., upright, branches well. Dark green well spaced foliage. Hardy.

ESCAPADE, Fl. (Harkness '68). Rosy lilac, pale centre. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 3 yrs.) comments: lovely floribunda, plentiful bloom, dainty and graceful. Average height, bushy growth, healthy, disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Magee (3 pls., 1-2 yrs.) agrees: one of the best floribundas. Clusters of semi-double blooms, light rose lavender, white centre. Strong growing and free blooming. Light coloured foliage. Some blackspot.

ESCURIAL, H.T. (Delbard-Chabert '67). Cherry-red. Mr. LeMire (2 pls., 1-2 yrs.) reports: bloom small camelia form, very bright, eye catching. The highest of praise as a garden rose, but not for exhibition. Height 48 in., vigorous spreading. Dark leathery, well spaced foliage. Hardy.

FAIRY MOSS, Min. (Moore '68). Medium pink. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 2 yrs.) plans to increase his stock. Fairly large blooms for size of plant; real show blooms. Height 12 in., good growth, shows well in the garden. Disease free foliage. Very hardy.

FANCY TALK, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '65). Pink blend. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (48 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: small, semi-double intermittent bloom. Poor substance, loose form, bright colour which fades fast. Slight fragrance. Height 21 in., upright growth. Medium light green foliage. Plants defoliating. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FERIA, H.T. (Meilland '69). Salmon and yellow. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: probably the best of its colour range but not a free bloomer. Large striking bloom in salmon buff shades. Some double centres. Height 28 in., sturdy growth, glossy attractive foliage.

FESTIVAL QUEEN, H.T. (Lindquist '68). Light pink. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs.) says: "When you get that one bloom off this bush you have a potential 'Queen'. There just isn't enough of them. We all reach for the moon at times. I'll keep this one waiting for Utopia." Beautifully formed exhibition bloom. Height 30 in. upright growth. Foliage clean and disease resistant. Minimal cover needed.

FIRST FEDERAL GOLD, H.T. (Boerner '67). Yellow. Mr. Magee (4 pls., 1 yr.) reports: exhibition type bud, colour varies from cream to soft medium yellow. Open bloom shows confused centres. Rather miffy grower. Height 24 in. Bushy.

FIRST LADY, H.T. (Tantau '67). Delicate pink. Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.) comments: light pink exhibition type bloom. Very lovely rose, good form and fragrant. Tall grower, strong stems. Good foliage, hardy. "A rose worth growing," says Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs.). A handsome light pink, sometimes an outstanding bloom. Fragrant. Height 30 in., good bush, many stems. Excellent foliage, hardy.

FIRST PRIZE, H.T. (Boerner '70). *Editor's note:* A.A.R.S. 1970. Mr. Bauer (2 pls., 1 yr.) says: when this plant is established, if it survives our climate, should be a dandy, but roots must go down deeper. Excellent form, fragrant. Short stemmed on second cycle, perhaps due to abnormal heat wave. Height 30 in., foliage heavy and closely spaced. Mr. Bowyer (1 pl., 1 yr.) has budded more stock. Good exhibition bloom, no disease. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.) is more cautious: may be suitable for exhibition. Will wait and see. Medium height and growth habits. Mr. Caldwell (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: bloom larger than average, good substance. I was pleased with its excellent growth and production. Height 2 ft. 6 in. Large dark green foliage. Mr. DeKelver (1 pl., 1 yr.) also impressed. Bloom very well named. An excellent exhibition rose, good repeater, long lasting. One of the best. I highly recommend this rose. Large, good, long lasting blooms. Healthy large plant, upright and spreading. Large foliage on strong stems. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.) questions the hardiness of the variety. Bloom has good shape, large with few petals. Holds on the bush for a long time. Upright growth, dark green, tough, healthy foliage. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: an exhibition rose—prolific bloomer. Large 5 in. blooms, fragrant. A top quality rose in all respects. Height 2 ft. 6 in. Healthy, vigorous upright growing bush. Shiny foliage, disease free. Mr. Kopecky (2 pls., 1 yr.) wonders if

this rose deserves the award. Plants small and did not produce long enough stems to compare with the large blooms. Will reserve judgement until established. Huge, high centred bloom. Height 24 in. spreading, fair foliage. Mr. LeMire (10 pls., 5 yrs.) doesn't have any doubts. "This one deserves the A.A.R.S. Award." Bloom has exhibition perfection. Height 30 in. to 50 in., spreading and upright. Well spaced, large, dark and shiny foliage. Mr. Magee (4 pls., 1-2 yrs.) agrees: exhibition bud and large beautiful bloom. A fine exhibition variety. Sturdy grower about 36 in. tall. Foliage bad for mildew, tender. Mr. Meier (1 pl. 1 yr.) reports: Lovely in bud, exhibition type. Blooms large and have slight fragrance. Some very good blooms, but not sure of this one yet, as it does not stand up well. Tall grower, needs protection against blackspot and mildew. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) raves: "One of the best hybrid teas in recent years." Large two-toned pink with exhibition qualities. Height 3 ft., disease free, bright shiny foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 4 yrs.) claims her garden is too shady for this large, exhibition rose. Bloom excellent form, long lasting and never discolours. Could be more bloom. Foliage mildews. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: "When I unwrapped my bush I found that the graft had been badly damaged by a shovel or some other sharp tool, and I did not expect the bush to live. Only one cane survived and was very slow to come. What I saw I liked very much. Appears to be well named and could be a first prize winner. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: Really a fine rose; excellent form and colour. Fair number of blooms for first year. Not sure it can compete in height with vigorous neighbours. It has strong canes, holds its head up well. Thick, medium green foliage. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (20 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: large semi-double blooms, loose form, fair substance with slight fragrance. Bright colour which holds well. Height 43 in., vigorous plant, growth upright. Small, medium green foliage, inclined to mildew. Mr. Yeomans (2 pls., 1 yr.) feels a good name but for the wrong rose. Not a good rose in this climate. Will probably discard. Thick petals marked by the rain, dew and by the sun (goes spotty). Height 54 in., vigorous and bushy. Foliage mildews badly and rusts.

FRAGRANT CHARM, H.T. (Kordes '69). Rose red. Mr. LeMire (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: as the name implies, one of the most fragrant roses I have ever seen. Bloom high centred, but loose. Height 70 in., leggy and upright. Dark shiny foliage. Seems hardy.

FRED GIBSON, H.T. (John Sanday '66). Deep apricot. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: bloom well shaped, big and long. Looks promising. Did not do too much this year. Much admired when in bloom. Had a hard time fighting off the budwood seekers. Have budded some myself. Height 48 in., moderately bushy. Some mildew.

FRED LOADS, S., (Holmes '68). Vermilion orange. Mr. Meier (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: the blooms last long before fading and are a striking colour. Single blooms on trusses. Tall plant with good foliage. Hardy.

GALWAY BAY, L.F.C. (McGredy '66). Deep salmon pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: still waiting for it to climb, blooms in the spring. Plant not mature enough to evaluate. Fairly hardy. Mr. Goulding disagrees (1 pl., 3 yrs.): "A very free bloomer throughout its season. One of the better ever blooming climbers." Height 8 ft. A very healthy tall growing disease free bush. Winter hardy. Mrs. Naismith (3 pls.,

1 yr.) reports: blooms very attractive, hybrid tea type. Repeats well. "I like this rose very much and feel sure a year or so more will do a lot for this rose."

GAY GORDONS, H.T. (Cocker '69). Brilliant red and yellow. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: a low growing plant, the blooms are on short stems, but well formed and colourful. Healthy foliage, height 30 in. A favourite of visitors to the garden.

GAY PRINCESS, Fl. (Boerner '66). Shell pink. Mrs. Caldwell (1 pl., 2 yrs.) says: Good shaped buds, holds well and come in good sized clusters. Height 24 in., upright growth, fairly disease free foliage. Received no winter protection for 69-70, came through very well and was a better bush than the year before, due to a great deal to rainfall. This is a good bush that blooms well. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, (9 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: large, intermittent, semi-double bloom. Cupped form, fair substance, lacks fragrance. Colour is dull and fades fast. Height 31 in., plant lacks vigour. Upright growth. Disease resistant. Abundant dark green foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 3 yrs.) likes the nice colour. Bloom mostly one to a stem, some small trusses, intermittent hybrid tea type. Moderate fragrance. Spreading growth can be controlled by judicious pruning. Height 3 ft., ample light green foliage which is disease free. Hardy. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs.) agrees: a most beautiful pink, well formed, come single or in small trusses. Really a small hybrid tea. "I won a prize using a bloom as a specimen bloom! Habit of growth is deplorable but the colour of the bloom keeps it in my garden."

GEISHA, Fl. (Tantau '64). Rose pink. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs.) reports: plenty of bloom that fades. Not outstanding. Poor growth (18 in.). Fair foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GENE BOERNER, Fl. (Boerner '68). Clear pink. *Editor's Note:* A.A.R.S. '69 Mr. DeKelver (1 pl., 2 yrs.) rather likes this little gem! A dandy garden rose, enough bloom to make it worth keeping. Long lasting blooms. Hybrid tea type, small and cute. No fragrance. Growth small and upright (26 in.). Good dark green foliage. Winters well. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl., 2 yrs.) agrees: rather small hybrid tea type of bloom keeps on blooming for a long time. Low growing plant with attractive foliage. No disease. Hardy. Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: bloom of rather poor form; fades quickly. Plenty of bloom but not attractive. Will not reorder. Height 2 ft. 6 in. spreading with clean foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs.) says: exquisite in bud particularly open, but then opens much too quickly to a wild shape. Open flower lasts too long, and discolours. The flower is small but full. Growth habit tall, upright to 4 ft. Almost no thorns which is wonderful. Light green healthy foliage. Mr. Selwood (2 pl., 1 yr.) feels this is a useful bedder. Small hybrid tea type bloom. Continuous, profuse in clusters. Long lasting. Colour holds. Little fragrance. Height 3 ft. tall. Foliage medium green, disease resistant, ample. Hardy.

GINGER ROGERS, H.T. (McGredy '69). Orange-salmon. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: bloom small and rather sparse. Height 24 in., good foliage. First year; will report again. Mr. DeKelver (1 pl., 1 yr.) feels the colour and bloom are good but slow to repeat. Light fragrance. I consider this rose as a garden rose, not a good exhibition rose. Rather short

weak plant, may do better next year. Foliage sparse and small. Mr. LeMire (3 pls., 1 yr.) enthuses: "This one will reach the top of the table easily." Bloom high centred in the spring and returns with Showgirl type in the fall. Grows like Tropicana. Height 60 in. Hardy. Mr. MacDonald (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: good colour, some fragrance. Bloomed fairly well for first year. Height about 2 ft., upright growth. Light green healthy foliage. Disease free. "I like this rose; hope to give a more complete report next year." Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr.) comments: not too many petals and rather loose. Exhibition in the fall. A good garden variety. Growth tall and strong, 42 in. Nice attractive foliage. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (26 pls., 1 yr.). Medium-sized bloom, semi-double, bright colour which holds well, fair substance, moderate fragrance. Loose form. Height 24 in., vigorous plant. Small medium green foliage.

GOLDEN CHOICE, H.T. (Bardill int. LeGrice '67). Lemon-yellow, tinged carmine at the edge. Mr. Meier (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: large blooms, very fragrant. This is a "sport" of My Choice. Repeats often, pleasing warm colour. Tall grower. Some mildew. Winter hardy.

GOLDEN PRINCE, H.T. (Kabuki-Meilland '68). Golden yellow. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs.) states: not one good bloom in two years, discarding. No form, nothing to recommend it. Slow growth, some dieback, not 2 ft. tall, average foliage. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (30 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: medium floriferous, semi-double blooms. Bright colour which fades fast. Good substance, cupped form lacks fragrance. Height 36 in. vigorous spreading plant. Large, abundant, dark green foliage.

GOLDSCHATZ (Gold Treasure) Fl. (Tantau '64). Golden yellow. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: very good yellow which holds blooms of good shape. The colour is good, satisfied for first year. Fair growth, upright not bushy with good foliage. Hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GRANDPA DICKSON (Irish Gold) H.T. (Dickson '66). Lemon yellow. Isabella Armstrong (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: rather sparse bloom, 4 in. across. Better in the fall. I like this rose, however, I did not receive a good bush. Not inclined to grow, but refused to die. Will try again. Height 30 in. upright growth. Light green foliage, some blackspot. Mr. Barker too had first year trouble (1 pl., 1 yr.). Stems too slender for weight of flower head. Growth was slow and delicate. May be stronger when plant is well established. Slight spicy perfume. Bloom opened and matured too quickly with the summer heat. Centre of bloom tinged pink. Height 30 in., compact growth, light green, dull tone foliage. Mr. Bauer (2 pls., 1-2 yrs.). Excellent, exhibition quality. Slightly fragrant. The 2-year plant on Multiflora; new one on Canina. Both plants slow to establish. In different locations. Height 2 ft., not vigorous. Healthy foliage. Mrs. Bell (1 pl., 1 yr.) was disappointed. Very few blooms, 2 ft. 6 in., but slow. Some blackspot. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 4 yrs.) states: bloom exhibition quality. One of the best yellow hybrid teas. Medium height, good habits. Good foliage, some disease at the end of the summer. Mr. DeKelver (1 pl., 1 yr.). Large. Exhibition bloom, slow repeater. This may be a good rose. It has great qualities, but must try it for another year for proper evaluation. Height; quite tall, bushy upright growth. Good foliage, healthy. Appears to be hardy. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.)

reports: full exhibition blooms, high centre. Long lasting; not affected by weather. Medium height. Clean medium green foliage. No disease. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 3 yrs.) hasn't had much luck with this bush, but keeps trying. Have seen some lovely blooms in other people's gardens. Bloom mostly small, with the odd exhibition one. Low grower, upright. Foliage usually healthy. Some blackspot. Not so for Mr. Kopecky (2 pls., 3 yrs.). "A winner on every stem." Bought these from descriptions in the English annual and had them before J & P changed the name. This rose is always blooming and everyone that sees it wants some. A fitting tribute to a grand old rose man. Height 24 in., upright growth. Foliage light green and resistant to disease. Survived hail and snow and 15 below. Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.) comments: rather pale yellow with green tint. This is a good yellow but not one of my favourites. Fairly hardy. Medium height and growth. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 4 yrs.) states: colour on the pale side, blooms large of exhibition form, freely produced, many petals. Some pink tinges. Height 3 ft. bush with strong stems. Hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (10 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: large, floriferous double blooms. Bright colour holds well, good substance, high centred with slight fragrance. Height 42 in., vigorous upright plant. Abundant, large glossy dark green foliage. Disease resistant. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 3-4 years.) comments: a fine rose if well grown. Excellent form, some fragrance. This rose has suffered from over propagation. It pays to bud your own plants. Height 30 in. Light green foliage, like most yellows has to be watched for blackspot. Hardy. Mr. Whitlock (6 pls., 4 yrs.) rates this bloom as exhibition form. Good reflexed petals, colour could be stronger. Best formed yellow to date. Good production. Had a mass display in the fall. Medium height, compact. Not too vigorous. Mr. Yeomans (3 pls., 1 yr.) feels this is a must for the exhibitor. Wish it had a more robust bush under it. Beautiful blooms, good shape, nice colour. Height 48 in., upright rather thin growth, disease resistant.

GUINIVERE, H.T. (Harkness '67). Medium-pink. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 3 yrs.) reports: extremely free flowering, long lasting variety. Very pretty rose. Height 4 ft. vigorous well shaped bush. Foliage is light green, usually healthy and hardy.

GUNDY, Fl. (P. Schloen, int. Ellesmere Nurs. '66). Deep rose pink. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (23 pls., 4 yrs.) reports: medium, floriferous, single bloom, dull, fast-fading colour. Loose formed, good substance but lacks fragrance. Vigorous upright plant height 57 in. Abundant, medium sized with medium green foliage.

GYPSY MOTH, Fl. (Tantau '68). Salmon. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: beautiful flower and bud, strictly a hybrid tea type floribunda. Lovely blooms borne single mostly. Height 18 in. first year. Bushy. Large glossy foliage.

HANDEL, L.F.C. (McGredy '65). Cream, edged deep rosy-pink. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., 8 ft.) reports: "A very attractive climber but would prefer more bloom." Very attractive colour—not a prolific bloomer. Tall, bushy, vigorous plant with healthy, light green foliage. Moderately hardy. "Anyone who grows climbers should get this rose since its colour and form are far superior to anything else today—would give many H.T.'s a run for their money—recommend very highly. One of a kind in this class and out of this world for beauty and form," en-

thuses Mr. Kopecky (2 pls., 2 yrs., 7 ft.). Clean, disease-resistant foliage and upright growth. Wrapped with building felt, it survived weather down to 15 below. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 3 yrs.) comments: "Lovely show-quality blooms—not too many at first, but better in early fall." One of the best climbers. Good, disease-resistant foliage on a very hardy plant. Mr. Meier (1 pl., 1 yr.) says he will have to study this one because it didn't bloom very well first year. Very clear colour resembles Kordes Perfecta. Good foliage, tall grower. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 3 yrs., 10 ft.) notes: "Kills back to the ground cover each winter but grows profusely and recovers quickly: shall wrap in burlap this winter." Medium size blooms are most attractive. Good grower with dark green foliage. "I like this bush very much," states Mr. Patte (1 pl., 4 yrs.). Bloom is good colour; number varies from year to year—from satisfactory to excellent. Clean, healthy foliage on a tall, vigorous plant which does not go wild. Hardiness is no problem. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., 10 ft.) writes: "A very good climber, healthy, vigorous and always in bloom." Semi-double blooms. Produces long and short shoots and flowers from the ends of these, mostly, like a tall floribunda. Vigorous plant with healthy foliage.

HEAVEN SCENT, Fl. (Poulsen '68). Salmon. "A well named rose," says Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 2 yrs.). Attractive small blooms—very fragrant. Medium, compact bush with healthy foliage. Hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (21 pls., 2 yrs., 23 in.) report: medium size, semi-double, intermittent blooms in small clusters. Colour is bright but fades fast. Cupped form, fair substance, moderately fragrant. Large, abundant, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Mildews in late summer and is tender.

ICE WHITE, Fl. (McGredy '66). White. "The best white floribunda I have had," enthuses Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 2 yrs.). Small clusters, attractive shape—colour holds well throughout season. Medium tall bush with vigorous growth and good clean foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls., 2 yrs.) disagrees: "We prefer Iceberg." Blooms are rather indefinite. Medium height bush with good foliage. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 4 yrs., 3 ft.) comments: "One of the top white floribundas." Moderate bloomer throughout the season—snow white blooms in clusters. Upright, vigorous, bushy plant with clean, disease-free foliage. Quite hardy. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 4 yrs.) reports: beautiful, well-formed, clear white blooms of H.T. form. Dark green foliage on a low-growing bush with thick canes. Hardy. "I prefer this one to Iceberg—only fault is it quits blooming early," says Mr. Meier (6 pls., 3 yrs.). Good white blooms with green tint—larger than Iceberg blooms. Good, disease-free foliage on medium tall plant. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 30 in.) does not concur: "If we did not have Iceberg, we would rave over this one." Small, well-shaped blooms, freely produced. Bushy plant with some blackspot. Hardiness is questionable. Royal Botanical Gardens (36 pls., 4 yrs., 39 in.) note: medium size, semi-double, floriferous blooms in large clusters. Bright colour holds well. Form is loose but substance is good—strong fragrance. Abundant, medium size, light green foliage on an upright, vigorous plant. Disease-resistant but tender.

IRISH MIST, Fl. (McGredy '67). Orange-salmon. "It doesn't repeat blooming often enough, however my plant is quite small yet, so is not

a good specimen to judge," says Mrs. Caldwell (1 pl., 2 yrs.). A lovely, bright colour, good shape, and holds well for a floribunda. Rather attractive foliage on a low-growing bush. Came through winter fairly green with no winter covering. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "Not a good year for Irish Mist—still we like it." Miniature type bloom—very graceful. Low-growing bush with tiny leaves—free of disease. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) calls it "a very choice floribunda." Free blooming right up to frost and a very lovely colour; blooms do not fade out. Dark green disease-free foliage on a vigorous, upright, nicely shaped bush. Quite hardy. Dr. Lea (3 pls., 3-4 yrs.) finds this an excellent rose for general garden use. Very bright blooms have a luminous quality. Profuse bloomer and repeats well. Healthy foliage on a low-growing bush but inclined to sprawl. Hardy. "I reserve judgement on this until next year," says Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.). Good colour, no perfume, very little bloom, but this was a poor year, weatherwise. Medium green, disease-free foliage. Too early to rate hardiness. Mr. Mayer (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft.) writes: "A most interesting colour but not enough flowers—there are many better floribundas." Large for a floribunda and good form. Spreading bush with clean foliage. Average hardiness. "This is one of the better new floribundas. I am sure it will last long as a favourite," enthuses Mr. Meier (4 pls., 3 yrs.). Very beautiful, striking, attractive colour. Medium tall bush with no disease. Hardy. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) rates this an average floribunda. Quick repeater but old blooms change colour unpleasantly—very little fragrance. Small, glossy, dark green, healthy foliage, but bush is not very vigorous. Hardy in Vancouver.

JAN SPEK, Fl. (McGredy '66). Sulphur yellow, flushed pink. "Not one of my favourites," says Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 2 yrs.). Not attractive past the bud stage. Medium height bush has good growth habits and good foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Caldwell (1 pl., 2 yrs. 1 ft. 6 in.) comments: "Received no winter protection but soon recovered; was as healthy and strong as ever." Continuous bloomer but blooms open too quickly. Good, shiny, disease-resistant foliage on a bushy plant. According to Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 4 yrs., 3 ft.) "There are better yellow floribundas." Rather small blooms which tend to fade badly. Rather sparse bloomer. Medium green, glossy, disease-resistant foliage on a nicely shaped, upright-growing bush. Moderately hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (40 pls., 4 yrs., 25 in.) report: medium size, double, floriferous blooms in large clusters. Colour is bright but fades fast. Cupped form, fair substance, only slight fragrance. Medium size, glossy, light green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant.

JET TRAIL, Min. (Moore '64). White. Mr. McDougall (3 pls., 3 yrs., 1 ft.) comments: "Beautiful, show quality blooms—does not rest—always in bloom." Spreading bush with very good foliage. Disease-free and very hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JOHN CHURCH, Fl. (McGredy '64). Orange-red. Royal Botanical Gardens (21 pls., 4 yrs., 34 in.) report: large, double, floriferous blooms in large clusters. Bright colour holds well. Cupped form but has confused centres. Good substance, lacks fragrance. Medium green foliage on a vigorous, spreading plant. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JOHN WATERER, H.T. (McGredy '70). Deep red. "Looks like a good

garden rose," says Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.). Deep colour tinged with black. Dense foliage on a vigorous bush. Hardiness not known.

JOSEPHINE, Min. (Moore '69). Near white/soft pink. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 1 yr.) writes: "Abundant, continuous blooming, small pointed buds and small double blooms. A must in any garden!" Blooms are long lasting. Glossy, disease-resistant foliage on a dwarf, bushy plant. Very hardy.

KARDINAL, H.T. (Kordes '67). Deep red. "Completely free of mildew—if the bloom did not burn, a red Tropicana would have been born," writes Mr. LeMire (5 pls., 3-4 yrs., 70 in.). Exhibition quality bloom but a little loose. Dark blue, Tropicana-type foliage on an upright plant. Hardy. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 3 yrs., 5 ft.) agrees: "Better than average dark red, especially in fall, when resistance to mildew pays off." Quite good form—exhibition quality in September. Bushy, tall growth, with foliage resembling Tropicana. Hardy.

KLIMENTINA, H.T., Clear pink. "A good bedding rose that will sleep in someone else's bed this year," says Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr., 30 in.). Cupped, loosely formed blooms. Bright, medium green foliage on a spreading to upright bush. Very hardy. *Note:* Sorry—editors were unable to identify this variety.

KRONENBOURG (Flaming Peace), H.T. (McGredy '65). Claret red with silver straw reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 3 yrs., 30 in.) comments: "Coarse and poor colour—better in the fall—I'd never mourn its loss but it looks like it would live forever." Large blooms, without fragrance. Shrubby growth with good foliage. Very hardy. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 4 ft.) is very satisfied with vigorous growth and quantity of bloom. Opened fast in summer heat. Varied in colour during summer from pink tone to deep crimson. Very healthy foliage with high gloss, on very vigorous bush. Hardy. Mr. Bauer (2 pls., 1-3 yrs., 3 ft.) reports: "New plant had many split-centred blooms." Interesting colour and plentiful blooms but no fragrance. Peace-like foliage on vigorous, healthy plant. Hardy. "This rose is truly a good one—very free bloomer, exhibition type, and a good colour impact in early stage," enthuses Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 2 yrs.). Fades when mature. Tall, upright, bushy growth, with dense, dark green, disease-free foliage. Hardiness only fair—lost three plants last winter. Dr Lea (2 pls., 3-4 yrs.) comments: "Large, plentiful blooms with strong colours that tend to fade in warm weather." Tall, strong plant with stiff, thick canes and very glossy, shiny, dark green foliage. Very hardy. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 2 yrs., 4 ft.) finds blooms are show-type in early stage but fade badly as they open. Abundance of bloom, some split centres—fragrant. Foliage is good but some black-spot. Vigorous growth—hardy. "Am coming to like it a little more. Many of the blooms still fade to a ghastly colour, but it can produce outstanding flowers of exhibition type. I have a sort of love-hate feeling for this variety," says Mr. Mayer (4 pls., 2 yrs., 4 ft.). Large, well-formed blooms. Upright plant with glossy, healthy foliage. Hardy. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs., 4 ft.) states: "I will keep it." Occasional, well-formed blooms of exhibition quality. Healthy foliage—normal growth. Hardy. "Although it is a sport of Peace and colour may vary throughout the season, it is fairly disease-resistant," says Mrs. Naismith (2 pls., 3 yrs.). A lovely bicolour, large, double, high-centred, ovoid bud—could be a show rose.

Tall, vigorous plant should rate a place in any garden. Dark, glossy, leathery foliage on thick stems. Very healthy. Mr. Patte (1 pl., 3 yrs., 32 in.) writes: "It appears to have been a good year for this bush in the Toronto area—saw some real beauties." Good repeater but varies in colour and attractiveness. Good, healthy foliage on a sturdy bush. Hardiness no problem. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LA CANADIENNE, H.T. (Morey '68). Buff-yellow. Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) says: "Not worth growing—have dug out my plant." Very few blooms. Very tall plant with clean foliage, except for a little mildew. Hardy.

LADY SEATON, H.T. (McGredy '66). Deep rose pink. Mr. Baker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 30 in.) believes plant needs relocating and heavier feeding, in his garden. Dull bloom with dull foliage. Straggly growth—hardiness only fair. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 1 yr., 4 ft.) believes it has potential for a good garden and show rose. Bloom is attractive but not large—fragrant—not too prolific. Growth is vigorous and upright, with healthy foliage—a little mildew. Hardy, so far. Mr. Bishop (1 pl., 4 yrs.) comments: "Came through well this year with many exhibition-quality blooms—very attractive and well shaped." Good growth habits and healthy foliage. Hardy. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 2 yrs., 2 ft.) disagrees: "I could not recommend this rose because there are lots better." Good form but very few blooms. Sparse, disease-free foliage on a low, spreading bush. Winters well. "A beautiful pink bloom but would like to see more of them," says Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 4 yrs., 3 ft.). Not a prolific bloomer but blooms have excellent form and colour. Nicely shaped, upright-growing bush, moderately vigorous, with medium green foliage—some mildew. Moderately hardy. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 3 yrs., 30 in.) remarks: "An excellent garden variety; Mischief, Charm of Paris and this rose are very similar." Produced many medium size blooms, of excellent form, fragrant, and long lasting. Very good foliage on a sturdy bush with many stems. Hardy. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 4 yrs., 3 ft.) would recommend this rose. He comments, "Splendid form and colour—delicate two tones of pink—fair number of blooms." Necks are perhaps a little weak and flowers tend to hang heads when wet or old. Quite thick, medium green, disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (50 pls., 4 yrs., 47 in.) report: small, double, floriferous blooms in large clusters. Colour bright, and holds well. High-centred form, good substance and moderate fragrance. Abundant, dark green, medium size foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. "Colour suffers if not well grown—quality of bloom likewise," comments Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 4 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.). Medium size bloom, well formed but a little loose, fragrant and an intermittent bloomer. Tend to fade. Ample, large, medium green foliage on vigorous, disease-resistant plant. Hardy in Vancouver.

LADY X, H.T. (Meilland '67). Lavender. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) reports: "Moved to new location with no improvement in colour of bloom, which takes on dirty appearance on opening—suspect high pH or low humidity typical of this area may be causing colour change." Excellent foliage—tall growth. Hardy. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls., 3 yrs.) finds it a good rose of this colour. Good light, lavender colour—can be exhibition quality. Tall grower—hardy. "Another 'sleeper', this gives Blue Moon competition in this colour class and will eventually be split up as

more growers realize this is a good rose—every garden should have it and Blue Moon," enthuses Mr. Kopecky (2 pls., 2 yrs., 3 ft.). One bloom to a stem and exhibition quality. Pointed, light green, disease-resistant foliage on an upright plant. Minimal winter cover needed. Mr. LeMire (20 pls., 1-2-3 yrs., 6 ft.) agrees: "Two Queens and a King—need I say more?" Exhibition perfection at all times—if only the colour had no brown. Large, bright foliage, a little too far spaced, on an upright bush that never stops growing. Very hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 3 yrs., 5 ft.) disagrees: "With Silver Star, Blue Moon and Cologne Carnival, all so far superior, I can't imagine anyone bothering with this one. Discarding." Can be exhibition, but mostly NOT, and very blemished and far too pale—colourless. Mildews badly and drops foliage. Leggy. "Not a bad one for this colour—difficult to protect the blooms because of the height of the plant," says Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., 7 ft.). Nice shape, long and narrow bloom—moderately floriferous. Marked by rain and dew. Some mildew. Very tall—going to try to grow it pegged down.

LAVENDULA, Fl. (Kordes '65). Lavender. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 3 yrs.) comments: "I like this lavender floribunda but it lacks fragrance—good to repeat." Very large blooms grow in clusters. Good, glossy, green foliage on medium tall bush. No disease.

LEMON SPICE, H.T. (Armstrong & Swim '67). Yellow. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft. 6 in.) rates this one highly. Quick repeater—lovely, fragrant, 5 in. blooms of exhibition quality. Excellent, disease-free foliage on very vigorous bush. Prune sprawling canes to inside eyes. Very hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 5 yrs., 6 ft.) comments: "Should be good where soil supplies strong canes, otherwise the blooms can be too heavy and hang. Nice, unusual perfume." Bloom exquisite in fall, when large and very full—long lasting. Tall bush but sparse of canes and foliage. Some mildew.

LIDO DI ROMA, H.T. (Delbard Chabert '68). Yellow blend. "A stable mate for Akibono on table, repeats well enough for a better," enthuses Mr. LeMire (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., 40 in.). Exhibition bloom that holds under all weather conditions. Medium size, glossy, leathery green foliage on upright, robust bush. Hardy.

LILAC VALE, H.T. Mauve. Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr., 6 ft.) states: "Can't tell the difference from Lady X." Bloom of exhibition perfection at all times; if only the colour had no brown. Upright bush that never stops growing. Large, bright foliage, a little too far spaced. Hardy. *Note:* Sorry—editors could not trace this rose.

LITTLE FIREBALL, Min. (Moore '68). Bright coral-red. "Pretty little rose—should be more like it. Will hear more of this little gem," says Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 2 yrs., 6 in.). Tiny orange-red blooms, all single—good show blooms. Tiny, disease-free foliage on beautiful little plant. Hardy.

LITTLE SUNSET, Min. (Kordes '67). Salmon with yellow. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 2 yrs.) likes this one and says he will have to get more. Show type blooms and plenty of them. Very good foliage on a compact, bushy little plant. Wintered well.

LOVITA, H.T. (Meilland '66). Deep red. "Lovely rose but it lacks any fragrance; it's a very good repeater," comments Mr. Meier (4 pls.,

3 yrs.). Wavy, deep red blooms. Very good foliage on tall growing plant. Hardy. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 1 yr., 30 in.) says: "What a pity this one lacks fragrance, otherwise it would be tops." Excellent colour, outside petals very dark. Excellent form and many petals but they are a little short. Tall canes with good foliage. Hardy so far.

LUCKY LADY, Gr. (Armstrong & Swim '66). Light pink. "This rose has a place in my garden—should be growing more," says Mr. Grindle (1 pl., 3 yrs., 30 in.). Good quality bloom. Very healthy, disease-free foliage—good growth. Survived three winters very well. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 1 yr.) comments: "In June, the blooms were ready before Queen Elizabeth. A nice addition to the Grandiflora class. In September we had a little mildew, also blackspot, but couldn't say it was typical of this rose." Abundant pink blooms, large and double, high-centred and slightly fragrant. Very vigorous, medium size, upright bush with dark and glossy foliage. Stood its first winter well. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 2 yrs., 5 ft.) disagrees: "I have never seen a bloom of this that warranted it being an ALL American. Seems to do best in warm climates—very poor in my cool, coastal garden." Bloom has very few petals—best cut in bud for arrangements. Leggy plant, and foliage that mildews—not the best! Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 4 yrs., 4 ft.) definitely recommends this rose. "Very attractive blooms, similar to Queen Elizabeth—abundant flowers." Tall and vigorous but quite bushy plant with good, clean, medium green foliage. Hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 3 yrs., 40 in.) report: medium size, semi-double, intermittent bloom in medium clusters. Colour is neither bright nor dull—fades fast. Loose form, good substance, but only slight fragrance. Medium size, light green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Slight touch of mildew. "Useful outside a window where a floriferous variety will make a pleasant picture," comments Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., 4 ft. 6 in.). Free bloomer—good background rose. Form often good, sometimes not. Ample, glossy, dark green foliage on vigorous, upright plant—some mildew. Hardy in Vancouver. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MANJANA, Fl. (De Ruiter '69). Apricot pink. "This was very attractive in its first year," says Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr., 24 in.). Strictly a H.T. type floribunda.

MANUELA, H.T. (Tantau '69). Deep pink. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr., 3 ft.) comments: "Not exhibition but would be good, except for burning in sun—very free blooming. Long bud—not too many petals. Tall, strong-growing bush with large, good foliage.

MARGOT FONTEYN, H.T. (McGredy '64). Salmon-orange. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 5 yrs.) notes: "Very attractive as a foreground bush." Small well-shaped blooms. Healthy foliage on a small, compact bush. Hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MARTIN FROBISHER, H. Rugosa (Svejda int. Canada Dept. of Agriculture '68). Blush pink. "A poor introduction—few blooms of inferior quality. Variety lacks vigour. We need attractive, hardier roses but this is not the answer to our problems," comments Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 1 yr., 2 ft.). Very small blooms of poor form, and fading quickly. Typical veined rugosa foliage on a spreading plant. This winter will tell hardiness.

MARY ADAIR, Min. (Moore '66). Apricot blend. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 1 yr.) reports: "Nice plant with lovely, double blooms—fragrant." Show type blooms. Good foliage on a tall bush. Hardy.

MAUDE COLE, Fl. (Harkness '68). Lilac/purple. "If it doesn't improve next year, I will dispose of it," says Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 3 yrs.) Blooms disappointing except for good colour. Most blooms lopsided. Very dark, healthy foliage on a short, slow-growing, bushy plant. Winters well.

MEXICANA, H.T. (Boerner '66). Red blend. "This rose won Queen of the Show at our state show this year. It comes with easily disbudded side buds, but the A.R.S. is changing it to a grandiflora where it will really shine since there aren't many in this colour class. One of the stars of my garden—well liked here in Omaha," enthuses Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs., 30 in.). Cupped bloom with beautiful form. Upright plant with bronzy green foliage, serrated edges adding to its appeal. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MISS ALL AMERICAN BEAUTY (Maria Callas), H.T. (Meilland '65). Deep pink. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) states: "This rose did very well for a bush planted in May '70. Hope it continues its good performance next year—it should be outstanding." Elegant, long-lasting bloom of good substance. Disease-resistant, glossy, deep green foliage on an upright, vigorous plant. First year so cannot comment on hardiness. "One of the best with its only fault being that the bloom sometimes will split. Can be shown cut, arranged and, in general, is like Peace—just a fabulous rose," enthuses Mr. Kopecky (2 pls., 3 yrs., 42 in.). Upright to spreading growth habit, and large, clean, disease-resistant foliage, but attracts spider mites. Extremely hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (39 pls., 3 yrs., 40 in.) report: large, floriferous, double blooms in medium clusters. Bright colour holds well. Good substance but has confused centres; slight fragrance. Large, abundant, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MISS WINDSOR, H.T. (Ellesmere '70). Dark vermilion. "A rose for everyone!" declares Mr. LeMire (3 pls., 3 yrs., 60 in.). Bloom cupped, to high centred; much darker and more fluorescent than Tropicana. Tropicana-type foliage, but darker. Upright, robust bush is hardy.

MOLDE, Fl. (Tantau '66). Brilliant scarlet. "A plant for the front row," says Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 12 in.). Small bright blooms in clusters. Low growing bushy plant with good foliage. Hardy.

MOLLY McGREDY, Fl. (McGredy '68). Cherry-red with silver reverse. "Improved slightly in fall but think Molly should have stayed in Ireland," comments Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.). Very sparse bloom. Shrubby growth with only fair foliage. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) finds blooms are very large for a floribunda rose. "H.T. type, very impressive colour combination, slow to repeat, but is growing in the shady part of the bed." Upright habit, with dark green, very clean looking foliage. No disease. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., 4 ft.) notes: "A most attractive addition to the floribunda family." A very attractive bicolour blooming through the season—large, well shaped blooms. Dark green, healthy, disease-free foliage on a very strong, healthy, upright-growing bush. Very hardy. Dr. Moyle (1 pl., 1 yr.) found it did not do well this year. Attractive blooms but not too plentiful. Low growing bush. "In spite of the weather we have had, and all the rain, it has stood

its ground very well. Blooms are long-lasting—in fact, a bloom I have before me is a week old—another winner," declares Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 1 yr.). Free bloomer, large double blooms, slight fragrance. Foliage not too large, with greenish brown or red shading. Quite tall and erect, with free growth and sturdy stems. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: "An asset—I like it! Doubt if it is as vigorous as Daily Sketch—somewhat similar but fewer petals." Beautiful in bud—loses bi-colour effect when wide open. "I like the pure colour." Fair growth first year in a somewhat shady spot. Dark, clean foliage. Hardiness unknown as yet. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., 42 in.) comments: "Seems to be a long interval between flushes of bloom—may improve next year when plant fills out." Very beautiful, small, H.T. shape bloom. May be a late bloomer—holds well in rain. Bush is rather one-sided—healthy foliage.

NATIONAL TRUST, H.T. (McGredy '70). Red. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: "Looks like a good bedding rose." Small, double, red blooms. Medium height bush with vigorous growth. Hardiness not known.

NEUE REVUE, H.T. (Kordes '69). Creamy white edged red. Mr. LeMire (3 pls., 1 yr., 4 ft.) says: "This one has already captured Queen of Show in its virgin year—looking for greater things to come." Exhibition bloom, medium size, colour varies from bloom to bloom—yellow washes out in heat. Kordes Perfecta type foliage on upright plant. No protection on one plant—grew as well as any of them. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr., 3 ft.) writes: "Many double centres in the summer—looks somewhat like Melrose but more striking; perfect exhibition bloom when right." High centred bloom—colour very vivid and clean. Glossy, holly-like disease-free foliage on a sturdy plant which grew to 3 ft. the first year. Royal Botanical Gardens (10 pls., 2 yrs., 43 in.) report: medium size, double, floriferous bloom. Colour is dull but holds well. High-centred form, good substance, and moderate fragrance. Large, abundant, glossy, dark green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant—disease-resistant.

NINA MARSHALL, H.T. (A. Golik int. Ellesmere '66). Cerise with gold base. "A very nice rose named after a very charming lady," says Mr. Jubien (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.). Cup shaped bloom—not too much of it until late in season. Growth not too strong, foliage clean. Hardiness not known as yet.

NOBLESSE, H.T. (Lens '69). Orange-scarlet. "This is the lowest growing H.T. I have ever seen. It looks like a good rose for the front of a border," comments Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 1 yr., 15-18 in.). Bloom is small but long lasting. Clean foliage on low-growing bush. Hardiness not known. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) writes: "The most intense colour in the Tropicana, Fragrant Cloud class—not large enough for exhibiting." Good form, medium size. Average foliage with little disease, on a tall, sturdy, bushy plant.

NORITA, H.T. (Vilmorin '66). Deep red. "Could be a strong growing, better than average dark red (near black)," claims Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.). Large bloom with quite a few petals—some exhibition possibilities. Tall, quite strong plant.

NORTHERN DANCER, H.T. (J. Schloen int. Ellesmere '65). Orange blend. Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 1 yr.) is rather disappointed in this rose. "I

do not find blooms attractive either in shape or colour." Healthy foliage on bush of medium height and normal growth habits. Await its first winter to test hardiness. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

NORTH STAR, H.T. (Golik int. Ellesmere '64). Light silvery pink. Mr. DeKelver (3 pls., 3 yrs., 2 ft.) states: "This could be a good garden rose but there are better ones." Small, well-formed blooms in early stage but not long lasting. Healthy disease-free foliage but sparse. Compact, spreading bush. Quite hardy. "A nice fragrance but that is all—not recommended—a waste of time," says Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 3 yrs., 30 in.). Bloom of rather poor form and smallish—spent quickly. Small foliage—no disease. Upright growth habit. Average hardiness. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PADDY PRIMA, H.T. Pink. "Could be a winner," writes Mr. Cadsby (2 pls., 1 yr.). Prolific, deep pink, fragrant blooms. Vigorous growth habit. Hardiness unknown. *Note:* Sorry—editors cannot trace this rose.

PALM SPRINGS, Fl. (Duehrsen '65). Red blend—reddish orange to gold base. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 3 yrs., 30 in.) reports: "Quite a showy bush!" Blooms small, very attractive in early stages, but they fade. Prolific bloomer throughout the season. Strong, vigorous, compact, bushy plant with clean, disease-free foliage. Quite hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PANIA, H.T. (McGredy '69). Pink blend. "A real letdown and so I've let it out," declares Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr., 40 in.). Blooms all confused—in the greenhouse and out. Shiny, beautiful foliage on spreading to upright plant.

PARK ROYAL, Fl. (Eddie '67). Orange blend, silver reverse. "One of my favourite floribundas; I plan to add others," says Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl., 3 yrs., 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft.). A glowing colour, slight fragrance, always in bloom. Long lasting and blooms do not shed. Upright plant with light green, disease-resistant foliage. Has survived three winters in Winnipeg. Royal Botanical Gardens (22 pls., 4 yrs., 35 in.) report: medium size, semi-double, intermittent bloom in medium clusters. Colour bright but fades fast. Good substance but loose form and only slight fragrance. Small, glossy, medium green foliage on an upright, vigorous plant. Disease-resistant but tender.

PARTHENON, H.T. (Delbard Chabert '67). Carmine pink, reverse soft yellow). "With Delbard foliage and repeating blooms that catch the eye, all rosarians would do well to buy," says Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr., 50 in.). Cupped to high centred bloom—best in spring when pink is brighter and yellow lighter. Upright, robust bush with dark, bright, abundant, healthy foliage. Hardy.

PEER GYNT, H.T. (Kordes '68). Yellow. Mr. DeKelver (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) reports: "This is a good garden rose; not quite a show rose. About the best feature of this is it's a good repeater, always in bloom and quite showy." Blooms yellow in early stage, changing colour when maturing. Sparse and rather small foliage but no disease. Low, upright plant. Wintered well. "An excellent yellow and a welcome addition to the yellows," comments Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., 42 in.). Free blooming through the season. Blooms not large but hold colour well. Dark green, clean, glossy, disease-free foliage on a strong, vigorous,

upright, sturdy plant. Very hardy. Mr. Magee (2 pls., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) notes: "Fine garden or bedding rose—colour varies from creamy to deep yellow and sometimes with red edging to open bloom." Not true exhibition quality but free blooming and showy. Strong, bushy grower with good foliage, but will blackspot. Hardy. "In my opinion, more favourable as year progressed—a nice yellow, with some red or pink edges—a full rose. not classical form but a large round head," says Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.). Fairly short, bushy type with medium size, clean foliage. Can't say yet on hardiness. Royal Botanical Gardens (36 pls., 2 yrs., 58 in.) report: small, double, floriferous bloom in large clusters. Bright colour holds well. High-centred form, good substance, but only slight fragrance. Medium size, glossy, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Disease-resistant.

PERCY THROWER, H.T. (Lens '64). Rich rose pink. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) writes: "This rose was named for a famous British gardening personality, and so good there. Don't know if too tender for Canada, but it is very lovely. Holds well, has charming form. May not be too exhibition, but a true beauty." Exquisite—one of the best roses planted this year; getting more. Holds well, even in the heat. No blemishes—blooms continuously. Bushy growth with very healthy, clean foliage, even without spray.

PERNILLE POULSEN, Fl. (Poulsen '65). Light pink. "One of the best!" in the opinion of Mr. Bishop (3 pls., 5 yrs.). Free blooming, attractive bloom. Good, tall growth with healthy foliage. Hardy. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) comments. "A beautiful pink floribunda." Free blooming and a most attractive colour—blooms in clusters. Medium green, healthy, disease-free foliage on a very strong-growing, upright bush. Quite hardy. Dr. Lea (2 pls., 3-4 yrs.) reports. "First to appear in spring—very bright bloom of H.T. form—lasts well and repeats well." Low to medium size bush with good foliage. Had blackspot in 1970. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 2 yrs.) says: "A very good rose, and repeats often." One of the best pink floribundas—bright pink with darker shading. Very disease-free foliage on a bush of medium height. Hardy. Mr. Parker (3 pls., 3 yrs., 30 in.) comments: "Have some new plants which are doing well—a very attractive variety. The shade of pink is very pleasing." Many blooms which grow in clusters—fragrant. Good foliage on a tall plant. Hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (24 pls., 4 yrs., 36 in.) report: large, semi-double, floriferous blooms. Colour is bright and holds well. Loose form but good substance—only slight fragrance. Medium size, abundant, light green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Disease-resistant. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PETER FRANKENFELD, H.T. (Kordes '66). Deep pink. "Performed well the first year—expect it to be even better next year. There are very few good deep pinks but this is one," says Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.). Elegant blooms of good substance. Abundant, clean foliage on an upright, vigorous bush. First year—no comment on hardiness. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 2 yrs., 30 in.) comments: "Bush on canina understock and has improved greatly this year, but I feel it is just another pink." Good blooms of exhibition type but small. Good, disease-resistant foliage on an upright bush with good growth, especially in fall. "A slow starter that holds promise for the future," predicts Mr. Bauer (2 pls.,

1-2 yrs., 3 ft.). Smallish blooms of exhibition quality—fragrant and long-lasting. Upright, vigorous bush with excellent foliage. Quite hardy. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: "This rose is in my garden to stay—long lasting blooms of a very good colour. Exhibition quality blooms and lots of them. Tall, upright but bushy compact plant with good, dense, disease-free foliage. Winters well in my garden." "This is one of the pleasant surprises," enthuses Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.). Beautiful shade of deep pink, medium size exhibition blooms, and lots of them. A good repeater. Medium green, really healthy looking, disease-free foliage on a vigorous, upright bush. "Brought this in from Kordes and its colour warrants a place in every garden since it produces blooms all the time—had 22 single stem blooms on the bush in October," writes Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.). Bloom of excellent form, but smallish. Upright plant with clean, disease-resistant foliage. Very hardy. Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 2 yrs.) has discarded this rose. Not many blooms and not a strong plant. Did not winter well either. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) calls this an average variety—worthwhile for a large collection. Medium size, exhibition quality blooms—last well—free bloomer but doesn't like rain. Ample, medium green, disease-resistant foliage on an upright, fairly vigorous bush. Hardy in Vancouver. "This rose has to be classed as one of the best garden roses—glowing pink of bloom disappears under artificial light and too small for exhibition, but every rose garden should have one," enthuses Mr. Whitlock (4 pls., 3 yrs.). Medium size, well-formed bloom of a fluorescent pink which blooms continuously. Tall, well-formed bush with clean foliage. Hardy.

PETITE FOLIE, Min. (Meilland '68). Vermilion with carmine reverse. "A good miniature," says Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.). Brilliant colour and lovely bloom, but not as good as Starina for exhibition. Small foliage on a strong, bushy plant.

PHAROAH, H.T. (Meilland '67). Red, darker reverse. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.) writes: "I would like to give it another year before I make any comments." Striking colour but doesn't strike me as a show rose. Not a good plant—weak. Dark green foliage, and some blackspot. Mrs. Packard (1 pl., 1 yr., 4 ft.) was disappointed in the beginning (no form, too few flowers, sparse foliage is never good looking and mildews), but it finally developed into a good rose—very brilliant colour and lasting a week. Upright growth habit. Royal Botanical Gardens (12 pls., 1 yr., 32 in.) report: large, semi-double, floriferous bloom in small clusters. Bright colour holds well. Loose form, good substance and only slight fragrance. Medium size, abundant, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Susceptible to blackspot and mildew. Marked diseases appeared in July—neighbouring varieties remained unaffected. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) comments: "Chief asset is colour—upper side is an attractive orange-red; reverse dark red. Excellent cut flower—long lasting." Double bloom with ruffled petals; in late stages, shows stamens attractively. Glossy, dark, green, bronzy, leathery foliage on an upright plant. Hardy in Vancouver. Mr. Whitlock (2 pls., 2 yrs.) writes: "Colour is this rose's best asset." Large, velvety dark red blooms with receding centres. Tall, upright growth with only moderate production. Dark green foliage.

PLAIN TALK, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '65). Medium red. Royal Botanical Gardens (40 pls., 4 yrs., 24 in.) report: medium size, semi-double, floriferous blooms in large clusters. Colour holds fairly well. Cupped form, good substance, but only slight fragrance. Medium size, abundant, glossy, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Mildews slightly. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PRINCESSE, H.T. (Laperriere '64). Vermilion. "Saw a rose of this variety in Kansas City grown by Mr. LeMire and it was just outstanding. This deeper colouring in this rose puts everything else in this class to shame. (It should be more widely distributed and grown—an excellent rose.) Glowing, many petalled, exhibition bloom that shines in the moonlight," writes Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs., 30 in.). Large, ample, dark green foliage that is disease-resistant. Upright growth. Minimal winter cover needed. Mr. LeMire (5 pls., 1-3 yrs., 30 in.) comments: "Sent a bloom to the A.R.S. Fall National convention—brought back the ribbon." Large, heavy, exhibition quality bloom that needs warm, dry weather for perfection. Spreading to upright bush with shiny, well-spaced foliage. Hardy. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.) writes: "A challenge for the exhibitor—if you can grow this one well, you will win prizes." Big, exhibition blooms but not floriferous. Plant is not too vigorous and foliage has some mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PRINCESS MARGARET OF ENGLAND, H.T. (Meilland '69). Medium pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 1 yr.) notes: "Looked nice but nothing too outstanding." Well shaped, medium size blooms. Foliage black-spotted this year. Plant is of medium height and bushy.

RED CHIEF, H.T. (Armstrong '67). Medium red. "My biggest flop of the year—suspect tree roots so will replant," says Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., 18 in.). Bloom lacked petal substance. Growth unsatisfactory.

RED DEVIL, H.T. (Dickson '67). Scarlet with lighter reverse. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., 18 in.) reports: "Opens slowly in garden—blues if refrigerated several days." Fragrant, many-petalled blooms of excellent form. Blind shoots hindered growth. "This is a must for any rose garden," enthuses Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.). Exhibition type bloom, colour is strong two-tone red. Stands any type of weather. Lots of bloom. Dark green, clean, healthy foliage on a strong healthy plant of upright habit. No disease. Mr. Jubien (8 pls., 3 yrs., 3 ft. or more) declares: "It's a real winner!" Has increased stock from 3 to 8. Scarlet with lighter reverse—bloom very strong with very clean foliage. Hardiness excellent. Mr. Kopecky (2 pls., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) comments: "Dickson's had a winning pair in this and Grandpa Dickson which I imported from them prior to their introduction here. This will become a standard for showing along with Red Lion and Red Queen. Repeats well and takes a minimum amount of care—everyone should grow this one." Good, exhibition bloom of excellent form. Dark green, disease-resistant foliage on an upright plant. Survived hail, snow and 15 below. Mr. Magee (7 pls., 1-3 yrs.) has reservations: "Fine variety but doesn't seem as sensational as a year or two ago." Exhibition type bloom can be too coarse, but one of the best. Foliage is glossy and beautiful. Sturdy upright plant. "I find this one too heavy—won't stand any rain, fades badly, only good in bud. For me, this year, many were spoiled before opening," reports Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.). Very large blooms of exhibition quality and good

form. Foliage needs protection for everything. Medium tall plant—hardy. Mr. Parker (2 pls., 1 yr., 30 in.) writes: "So far seems an excellent variety, free blooming for such large blooms, but the paler reverse on the petals burns a bad colour in bad weather." Blooms have many petals and are of exhibition form, with good fragrance. Very good foliage on upright stems which are strong enough to support the large blooms. Hardy. Mr. Selwood (4 pls., 1-3 yrs., 3 ft.) highly recommends this rose. "Can find no real fault—fragrant, long-lasting, excellent exhibition quality, and an all-purpose rose." Dark green, ample, disease-free foliage on a nicely shaped, upright plant. Hardy in Vancouver. Mr. Whitlock (4 pls., 2 yrs.) disagrees: "This rose is properly named—for me it is a perfect devil. Had to protect every bloom to prevent them from burning—would not open under any conditions or weather." Large blooms of exhibition quality—if they ever open!" Pitifully balls and burns. Dark green foliage on tall, extremely vigorous plant with stout stems. Mr. Yeomans (2 pls., 1 yr., 5 ft.) states: "Can be dazzling. This is one which an exhibitor can really work at to get to the bench unsullied and open." Large bloom with many petals, exhibition quality, but marked by rain, and bleached by sun. Needs warmth to open. Very healthy foliage on a very vigorous plant.

RED GOLD, Fl. (Dickson '67). Golden yellow, edged cherry red. "I have raved about this rose ever since I first saw it and now it's going to be an All-American Selection for 1971," says Mr. Jubien (3 pls., 3 yrs., 2 ft.). It is most amazing how long the blooms last—perhaps as long as a week. Very clean foliage on a bushy plant with strong canes. Hardiness is excellent. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., 40 in.) agrees: "A very bright spot in the garden, particularly in the fall. A bed of these, closely planted, would be a sight to behold. Well shaped bloom of good colour, in small trusses. Stands rain well and very good repeater. Upright bush clothed to the base with healthy foliage.

RED LION, H.T. (McGredy '66). Medium red "Could be a good one," says Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.). Large blooms good for exhibiting. Medium size bush with disease-free foliage. Mr. Goulding (2 pls., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) reports: "An exhibition rose but not too generous with its blooms." Very large blooms that hold their colour well. Nicely shaped, upright growing, moderately vigorous bush with dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Moderately hardy. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) comments: "Promising but hasn't arrived yet!" Excellent form, opens slowly but blooms sparingly—two crops of 4 or 5 each. Dark green foliage on a low bush of good shape. Hardy. "Beautiful exhibition quality bloom in the spring—very bright and eye-catching. Threw it out but sure glad I got it back again," declares Mr. LeMire (8 pls., 1-3 yrs., 50 in.). Upright plant with large, shiny, well-spaced foliage. Hardy. "This is an unusual colour; it may be a very good exhibition rose and is unusually floriferous," says Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., 54 in.). Blooms appear to be opening fast and then slow down—keep well. Moderately vigorous bush. Some mildew on foliage.

RED QUEEN, H.T. (Kordes '68). Medium pink. Mr. LeMire (6 pls., 2 yrs., 5 ft.) reports: "Medium size, exhibition blooms. No disease has been found on any rose in this area—closest to perfect rose." Light green, shiny, well-spaced foliage on a very upright plant. Hardy. Mr.

Magree (4 pls., 1 yr., 4 ft.) agrees: "A very fine variety and a candidate for most disease-resistant. Weak necks on occasion." Medium to large bloom with fine, exhibition form. Foliage is highly resistant to mildew and blackspot. Tall, strong-growing bush.

REG WILLIS, H.T. (McGredy '66). Strong rose pink, yellow at base. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 1 yr., 30 in.) writes: "This is a good garden rose; it performs better in cool, late summer yet it gets badly damaged by frost." Bright blooms but fade in warm weather—not an exhibition rose. Upright, dense bush with good, healthy, dark green foliage. Quite tender. "This promises to be good," says Dr. Lea (3 pls., 2-3 yrs.). Excellent form and habit—blooms freely. Medium, dark green, glossy foliage on a tall, upright, quite sturdy plant. Hardy. "Discarded—not worth the space!" declares Mr. Patterson (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft.). A weak specimen with not enough bloom. Only fair foliage—did not winter well. Royal Botanical Gardens (21 pls., 4 yrs., 46 in.) report: medium size, stingy blooms—semi-double and single. Bright colour but it fades fast. Loose form, poor substance, and lacks fragrance. Small, light green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. An unimpressive cultivar.

ROBERT COTTON, H.T. (Ellesmere '68). White flushed pink at edges. Mr. Billington (1 pl., 2 yrs. 30 in.) writes: "I do not favour this variety—very poor bloom, plentiful all season, but loose and unattractive." Good disease-resistant foliage on a plant of vigorous, bushy growth. Hardy.

ROMAN HOLIDAY, Fl. (Lindquist '66). Red blend. Royal Botanical Gardens (16 pls., 4 yrs., 29 in.) report: small, semi-double, floriferous bloom in medium clusters. Bright colour holds well. Cupped form, good substance, but lacks fragrance. Medium size, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ROYAL CANADIAN, H.T. (Morey '68). Medium red. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) writes: "Slow starter and blooms a bit sparse but did put on very good growth this fall." Blooms of good form with slight fragrance. Good, disease-resistant foliage on tall plant with good growth. Mr. Barker (2 pls., 2 yrs.) notes: "A very satisfactory rose—exhibition type blooms in good quantity, on good stems." Bushy growth—one plant reached 40 in.; the other 36. Foliage is a dull green. Came through winter in good condition. "I like this variety; it is a good exhibition rose and provided me with the Eddie's Nurseries Challenge Trophy for the best new H.T. at the 1970 Victoria Horticultural Show," says Mr. Billington (2 pls., 2 yrs., 30 in.). Good colour and fair amount of bloom through the complete season. Good foliage with no blackspot, but slight mildew. Fairly vigorous, bushy, compact plant. Hardy. Mrs. Caldwell (1 pl., 2 yrs., 1 ft.) disagrees: "A weak rose for me since obtained. Bloom itself is O.K." Medium size blooms but very few since canes do not grow. Winter killed badly and didn't come back very well. Foliage blackspots. "Last rose cut in October was a 'show rose' if I ever saw one—perfectly beautiful specimen," says Mrs. Foot (1 pl., 1 yr). Large, well-formed blooms—not too many in early summer. Very glossy, healthy foliage on sturdy, upright bush. Wintered very well. Mr. Goulding (4 pls., 2 yrs., 3 ft.) notes: "One of the better reds—exhibition quality." Blooms high centred and hold colour well—fragrant. Moderate bloomer. Foliage is subject to mildew. Nicely shaped, upright growing, vigorous plant. "One

of the better reds—well worth growing," agrees Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 2 yrs.). Lovely exhibition bloom—fragrant. Healthy foliage on upright bush of medium height. Winters well. Mr. Jubien (4 pls., 3 yrs., 24-30 in.), is also very enthusiastic: "A good red rose that I like better each year." Red or scarlet with tapered bud. Bushy growth with clean foliage. Hardy. Mr. Lea (1 pl., 2 yrs.) reports: Well-formed blooms of medium size—last well, and fair quantity." Good foliage on a medium tall bush. Hardy. Mr. LeMire (2 pls., 2 yrs., 20 in.) states: "Received weak plants, have never grown—will discard this year." Chrysler Imperial type bloom and foliage. Spreading growth. "Did not develop to the extent I thought it would last year, but still a really good bush," says Mr. Patte (1 pl., 2 yrs., 40 in.). Good shape and colour but not as large as some of my other reds—repeats well. Good healthy foliage on an upright, branching plant. Hardiness no problem. Mr. Patterson (2 pls., 2 yrs.) finds it has good form—an asset to the garden. Canes are not tall and strong—could not use for exhibition. Deep rich red blooms are of good form and hold colour and form well. Fair number. Spreading bush with medium foliage. Wintered well—no disease.

SAN DIEGO, H.T. (Armstrong '68). Light yellow. "Might be good if I can get it to grow," comments Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr., 20 in.). Double, exhibition-type blooms. Bushy growth but not very strong.

SANTA FE, Fl. (McGredy '67). Salmon pink. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., 42 in.) writes: "A lovely bloom but all too few." Very attractive blooms of excellent quality but blooms only intermittently and moderately. Clean, healthy, disease-resistant foliage on a strong, sturdy, upright-growing bush. Quite hardy. Dr. Lea (2 pls., 3 yrs.) comments: "Bloom very lovely, excellent form and habit, opens slowly—lasts well." Medium tall bush, but only a few canes. Dark green foliage. Hardy. "Intensely fragrant blooms and plenty of them, but they are rather small and borne on very short stems. Tropicana, which it resembles slightly, is a much superior variety," says Mr. Mayer (2 pls., 3 yrs., 3 ft.). Good form and colour. Clean, healthy foliage on an upright, spreading plant. Hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (42 pls., 3 yrs., 41 in.) report: small, double, floriferous blooms in medium clusters. Dull colour but it holds well. Cupped form, fair substance, but only slight fragrance. Medium size, light green foliage on a vigorous, spreading plant. No winter kill since acquired.

SCARLET KNIGHT (Samuri), Gr. (Meilland '68). Orange-scarlet Royal Botanical Gardens (14 pls., 3 yrs., 41 in.) report: medium size, double, floriferous blooms in medium clusters. Bright colour holds well. Cupped form, fair substance, and slight fragrance. Medium size, abundant, glossy, dark green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant.

SCENTED AIR, Fl. (Dickson '64). Salmon-pink. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 2 yrs.) writes: "In spite of its name, lacks fragrance, but is a very nice variety." Very attractive bloom, really a thin H.T. of good form. Tall single stems, often one bloom to a stem, and good foliage. Not very hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SEA FOAM, S. (Schwartz '64). White. "A good addition as a shrub or climber," says Mr. Moyle (1 pl., 2 yrs., 5-6 ft.). Masses of pure white blooms in clusters—always in bloom. Very bushy growth with dark green foliage. Hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SEVENTH HEAVEN, H.T. (Armstrong & Swim '66). Dark red. "This rose is not widely distributed but has a fragrance that will put Fragrant Cloud in the back row. It is a good show rose when cut at the right time. Won the fragrance class at our June show over 20 other entries. A bed of this variety would clear up the air for blocks around. Everyone should grow it for its fragrance alone, but its other attributes are the frosting on the cake," enthuses Mr. Kopecky (3 pls., 2-3 yrs., 3 ft.). High centred exhibition blooms—one to a stem. Clean, disease-resistant, dark green foliage, well-spaced on an upright and branching bush. Minimal winter cover needed.

SHANNON, H. T. (McGredy '64). Rose-red. Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 2 yrs., 30 in.) writes: "I like this rose for its well-shaped blooms—slow to open, long lasting, and keep their good form." Exhibition quality with some fragrance but not many at one time. Healthy, disease-resistant foliage on an upright to spreading bush. Winters well. "If only there were more blooms," says Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 3 yrs., 30 in.). Blooms have excellent form and substance—exhibition quality. Medium size, upright, healthy plant with dark green, glossy, disease-resistant foliage. Moderately hardy. Dr. Lea (1 pl., 3 yrs.) agrees: "Good, but not one of the great ones." Blooms are attractive, fragrant, and open slowly, but there are not many of them. Medium tall bush with dark green foliage. Fairly hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (25 pls., 4 yrs., 42 in.) report: large, double, floriferous bloom. Bright colour holds well but margins of petals are easily burnt. Loose form, fair substance and only slight fragrance. Large, abundant, glossy, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., 54 in.) states: "A very fine plant but every bloom had a malformed centre. Would make a good bedding rose—have discarded." Floriferous, full bloom. Excellent foliage on a bushy, vigorous plant. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SHIRALEE, H.T. (Dickson '65). Saffron yellow flushed with marigold. Mr. Whitlock (2 pls., 3 yrs.) reports: "Medium size blooms, well-formed and an unusual colour. Good producer and as hardy as any yellow I've seen." Very attractive, medium size bush with bright, shiny foliage.

SHOWTIME, H.T. (Lindquist '70). Bright medium pink. "A promising variety," says Mr. Magee (3 pls., 1 yr.). Exhibition quality bloom on occasion—sometimes loose. Shiny, attractive foliage on a bushy plant. Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr., 3 ft.) writes: "Lots of flowers—looks like a winner." Iridescent bright, deep pink bloom, full, good form—lasts well. Attractive, very glossy, healthy foliage on an upright bush; grew to 3 ft. first year.

SILENT NIGHT, H.T. (McGredy '69). Yellow blend. "Good bloom, well shaped, like a small Peace rose, but rather sparse," writes Mrs. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., 28 in.). Good foliage. Mr. Goulding (1 pl., 1 yr., 3 ft.) comments: "Somewhat similar to Confidence—not very generous with its bloom but a most appealing colour." Very attractive rose of excellent form. Clean, healthy, disease-free foliage on a vigorous, upright-growing bush. Quite hardy. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 1 yr.) says: "I think this is a very pretty rose and will get better as time goes by—seemed to be quite free of disease." Very free bloomer, well formed, slightly fragrant, and a delightful colour—yellow suffused pink. Glossy foliage on bush of medium height; good growth for first year. Have to await the spring for

reporting on its hardiness. Royal Botanical Gardens (14 pls., 1 yr., 38 in.) report: "Small, semi-double, intermittent bloom in small clusters. Dull colour fades fast. Flowers are unimpressive. Loose form, fair substance, and moderately fragrant. Vigorous, upright plant.

SILVER STAR, H.T. (Kordes '66). Lavender. "Again I might say last June this rose proved to be a show winner. This autumn when I cut the blooms they proved to be of lasting quality for several days," writes Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 1 yr.). Large, double, well formed blooms—very fragrant, and quite a free bloomer. Medium size bush has grown well for first year. Very dark foliage. Hardiness unknown. Mrs. Packard comments: "This I observed often in my friend's garden, and must tell how very good this is. The two plants grew to 6 ft. in 6 months. Gorgeous foliage, and almost no thorns. The bloom is exquisite, staying open in the half-open stage very long—lasts well cut, too. Trust one of the best, most beautiful of the mauves, with plenty of vigour and bloom. Only requirement, if thrips are damaging, this may be attacked and must be protected." Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) states: "No suggestion of death warmed over as in many lavenders—not a free bloomer but a bit better than Blue Moon." The best colour in the lavenders—very fragrant and of good form. Good foliage on tall, straight canes. Hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (14 pls., 4 yrs.) report: large, double, floriferous bloom. Colour is dull and not exciting; otherwise performance good. Cupped form, fair substance and moderately fragrant. Medium size, dark green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Slight touch of mildew in mid-September. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., 44 in.) notes: "A graceful plant with dainty blooms. Doesn't seem to have the vigour to repeat satisfactorily." Fine shape, not too many petals, beautiful pink-lavender colour—not too floriferous. Moderately vigorous bush with healthy, large, dark foliage to ground.

SIMON BOLIVAR, H.T. (Armstrong '66). Orange-red. Mr. Barker (1 pl., 1 yr., 40 in.) writes: "Very thorny bush—my plant not as colourful in comparison with the ones I saw at Expo in 1967." Blooms did not take the weather, having burnt outer petals. Foliage on the dull side. Too soon to report on hardiness. "Could be an interesting second year performer," says Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 1 yr., 2 ft.). Medium size blooms of brilliant colour, exhibition form, fragrant. Moderate growth first year and nice foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SIR LANCELOT, Fl. (Harkness '67). Pale gold. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 2 yrs., 54 in.) writes: "A rangy plant but all visitors want to know its name." In moderate small trusses—long lasting. Healthy foliage and vigorous, spreading, leggy growth.

SKAGGARAK, Fl. (Niels Poulsen '70). Scarlet-red. "An attractive rose," comments Mr. Cadsby. Semi-double red bloom. Tall plant—hardiness unknown as yet.

SMOKY, H.T. (J. & P. '70). Dark red blend. "Bloom has blackish edging and will burn, but quite a good variety," says Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs., 4 ft.). Large bloom from bud that is exhibition at times. Strong growing, spreading bush with good foliage, but it mildews. Hardy.

SONJA HORTSMANN, H.T. (Kordes '66). Deep red. Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 3 yrs., 4 ft.) writes: "Although not recognized in Modern Roses

7, this is a very good bush to have in the garden since it produces long stemmed, single blooms that hold well when cut. Would be a good exhibition if registered." High-centred bloom opens fast with an occasional white streak. Large clean, dark green, disease-resistant foliage on an upright plant. Extremely hardy.

STARBURST, Gr. (Meilland '69). Red and yellow blend. Royal Botanical Gardens (18 pls., 1 yr., 21 in.) report: medium size, double, floriferous blooms in medium clusters. Bright colour holds well. Good substance but bloom has confused centres. Slight fragrance. Small, glossy, dark green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant. Mildews slightly.

STARINA, Min. (Meilland '65). Orient red with gold and carmine reverse. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., 22 in.) comments: "A bright spot in the garden—am trying to get a smaller bush by growing it on its own roots—I like my miniatures small." Bloom is beautiful shape and beautiful colour. Excellent foliage on a vigorous, bushy plant.

SUMMER HOLIDAY, H.T. (Gregory '67). Vivid orange-red. "Very good growth and very showy in the garden," writes Mr. Magee (2 pls., 1 yr., 3 ft.). Striking orange-red colour—some confused centres. Attractive, disease-free foliage on strong-growing plant. Mr. Lemire (3 pls., 1 yr., 3 ft.) comments: "Exhibition blooms, found more in the spring. Its free blooming habit and disease-resistance put it in an "A" class." High centred bloom. Tropicana-type foliage, only darker, on spreading to upright plant. Hardy.

SUMMER QUEEN, H.T. '67. Mr. LeMire (3 pls., 1-2 yrs., 6 ft.) writes: "A sport of Queen Elizabeth with better formed blooms—should have stayed as a grandiflora. A real winner here!" High-centred bloom, well formed but small. Very upright bush with large, shiny foliage. Very hardy. *Note:* Editors were unable to identify this rose.

SUMMER RAINBOW, H.T. (R. Jelly '66). Pink blend. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 1 yr.) writes: "Entered some blooms in the June show and they caught the eye of the judges. This autumn, in spite of the wet weather, I was still cutting beautiful, prize-winning quality blooms." Large, double, high-centred blooms, slightly fragrant—50 to 60 petals blended into a lovely pastel colouring, and quite a free bloomer. Medium size, vigorous, bushy plant with glossy, leathery foliage—some blackspot. Royal Botanical Gardens (20 pls., 1 yr.) report: medium size, double blooms in small clusters. Bright colour holds well. Cupped form, fair substance, and moderately fragrant. Medium size, abundant, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant.

SUPREME, H.T. (LeGrice '66). Light yellow. Mr. Bowyer (1 pl., 1 yr.) writes: good exhibition bloom on bush with good growth habits: No disease. Mr. LeMire (6 pls., 1-2-3 yrs., 4 ft.) predicts: "You will see more of this rose on the table—has been picked up in U.S.A." Exhibition perfection, for box or standard. Upright, robust plant that sends out heavy laterals more than basals. Large, bright, shiny, well-spaced foliage. Hardiness very good for a yellow.

SWAN LAKE, E.B.C. (McGredy '68). White, centre pink tint. Mrs. Naismith comments: "I have 3 Swan Lake, 3 Galway Bay and 3 Sympathie planted at the back of our garden and it makes a very pretty setting." A beautiful white climber with a tinge of pink on the centre of

the bud. Beautifully formed buds, not too many blooms but long-lasting, weather-resistant to a certain extent, and definitely exhibition quality. In its first year, but appears to be a good strong plant. "I recommend it."

SWEET TALK, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '65). Lemon to white. Royal Botanical Gardens (24 pls., 4 yrs., 19 in.) report: medium size, semi-double, intermittent bloomer in medium clusters. Colour bright but fades fast. Loose, cupped form, fair substance, moderate fragrance. Medium size, medium green foliage. Disease-resistant, but plant lacks vigour. Very hardy—few winter losses. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SYLVIA, Fl. (S. Dot '65). Salmon pink. "Very good! With advertising could be popular," says Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 1 yr.). Lovely, pink, hybrid-tea type blooms on medium size bush. Hardiness unknown at present.

SYMPATHIE, Cl. (Kordes '67). Red. "This is one of the best of the new red climbers," declares Mr. Meier (4 pls., 2 yrs.). Red blooms very good colour and good to repeat. Disease-free foliage on tall, strong-growing plant. Winters well. Dr. Moyle (2 pls., 2 yrs., 10-15 ft.) reports: "H.T. type red blooms but not too many." Slow repeater. Vigorous with healthy foliage. Hardy.

TIKI, Fl. (McGredy '65). Light shell pink. Dr. Lea (2 pls., 3-4 yrs.) writes: "Beautifully shaped, small H.T. type blooms, changing from a light pink to a more mature reddish pink—long lasting." Very healthy, dark foliage on a medium tall, erect, plant. Hardy. Mr. Yeomans (1 pl., 1 yr., 54 in.) comments: "A very beautiful rose for the back of the floribunda bed—stands up to rain well." Beautiful shape and beautiful colour. Makes a lovely buttonhole rose. Comes singly or in small trusses. Upright and vigorous plant is too tall for a bedder—inclined to be leggy. Healthy, plentiful foliage right up to the top.

TIMOTHY EATON, H.T. (McGredy '68). Salmon pink. "Lacks personality," says Mr. Cadsby (1 pl., 2 yrs.). Sparse bloom. Medium growth habit. Hardiness unknown. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl., 2 yrs.) writes: "A good rose for any garden—always in bloom." Nice colour. Healthy, disease-free foliage on a medium height, bushy plant. Winters well. "Much improved in second year," comments Dr. Lea (2 pls., 2 yrs.). Bright pink blooms are medium in number and open rapidly. Healthy foliage on low to medium tall plant. Hardy. Mr. LeMire (2 pls., 2 yrs., 40 in.) reports: "This is a bedding H.T., extremely free flowers, that now must find a new bed to sleep in." Cupped, high-centred bloom, 8 petals short for exhibition purposes. Bright, shiny foliage dresses the bloom nicely. Upright, robust plant. Hardy. Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs., 42 in.) notes: "A good garden variety in some ways—better than Sante Fe." Attractive bud and bloom; exhibition quality only occasionally. Bushy, vigorous growth.

TINY FLAME, Min. (Moore '69). Orange-red. Mr. McDougall (1 pl., 1 yr.) reports: "Very small double blooms in clusters—continuous bloomer. So far, no disease—will report next year. Very small foliage on dwarf, bushy plant. Hardiness unknown.

TOUCH OF VENUS, H.T. (Armstrong '71). White, pale pink centre flush. "This should give very fine blooms on a mature plant—almost no thorns," says Mrs. Packard (2 pls., 1 yr.). Exhibition form, large and full,

very fragrant. Plants were a little slow, and mildewed a little on the weak plants.

TOWN TALK, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '67). Bright orange to orange-red. Royal Botanical Gardens (40 pls., 4 yrs., 24 in.) report: small, double, intermittent bloom in large clusters. Colour bright but fades fast. Good substance, high-centred form, but lacks fragrance. Foliage small, medium green, on spreading plant that lacks vigour. Disease-resistant.

TOY CLOWN, Min. (Moore '66). White edged with red. "I like this one very much—shows well for me—no trouble," comments Mr. McDougall (4 pls., 3 yrs., 12 in.). Good blooms and plenty of them. Good, disease-free foliage on a bushy plant. Very hardy.

TRADITION, H.T. (Kordes '66). Scarlet-crimson. "This rose did not live up to my expectations—small blooms opening quickly, and no fragrance. Will replace this year," writes Mr. Kopecky (1 pl., 2 yrs., 2 ft.). Bloom is smallish version of Papa Meilland. Upright bush with medium green foliage, attractive to mites. Minimal winter cover needed. Mr. Meier (3 pls., 3 yrs.) writes: "I believe this rose will get some notice even without fragrance—blooms almost all summer." Lovely scarlet-red blooms. Glossy, disease-free foliage on an upright plant. Hardy. Royal Botanical Gardens (15 pls., 4 yrs., 56 in.) report: small, semi-double, floriferous blooms in small clusters. Bright colour holds well. Good substance and cupped form but only slight fragrance. Medium size, abundant, medium green foliage on a vigorous, upright plant.

TRAVESTI, Fl. (DeRuiter '65). Yellow and orange, flushed cherry-red. "One of the best of the Masquerade types on the market—perfect for exhibition," says Mr. Magee (1 pl., 2 yrs., 3 ft.). Clusters of smallish, well-shaped yellow blooms, flushed red. Strong growing plant—hardy.

UNCLE SAM (The Winner), H.T. (Warriner '65). Deep rose-pink. Mr. Bauer (1 pl., 3 yrs., 3 ft.) reports: "High-centred blooms that can be exhibited at times." Tall, upright growth, with light green foliage. Hardy.

VALENCIA, H.T. (Kordes '67). Orange blend. "It's a winner in this colour class," says Mr. Jubien (4 pls., 3 yrs., 3 ft.). Orange blend or deep apricot—not too much of it. Clean foliage on a rather tall bush. Hardy.

VARIETY CLUB, Fl. (McGredy '65). Pink on cream and yellow. Mr. Bishop (2 pls., 5 yrs.) writes: "Bloom is almost continuous through the summer—an excellent bedding variety with many exhibition clusters." Changing colour blend from bud to full flush makes an interesting and attractive bloom. Healthy foliage on a tall, vigorous plant. Hardy.

VIENNA WALTZ, H.T. (Tantau '65). Cream. Mr. Parker (1 pl., 3 yrs., 2 ft.) reports: "Colour very good but petals of bloom are rather flat—lacks fragrance. Good foliage on a low-growing bushy plant. Hardy.

VIKING, H.T. (Luciana Moro '63). Dark ruby red. Mr. LeMire (3 pls., 1-4 yrs., 6 ft.) writes: "Very long neck, foliage too far spaced—has been used on the table under many names." Large, exhibition perfection, well over a hundred petals—have never seen any coarseness. Upright plant with large, medium green foliage. Very hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WESTERLAND, S. (Kordes '69). Orange. Royal Botanical Gardens (10 pls., 2 yrs., 72 in.) report: medium, semi-double, intermittent bloom.

Bright orange colour holds well. Good substance, loose form, moderate fragrance. Medium size, abundant, glossy, dark green foliage on a vigorous, spreading plant. Disease-resistant.

WESTERN SUN, H.T. (Poulsen '65). Deep yellow. Mrs. Caldwell (1 pl., 5 yrs., 2 ft.) writes: "This bush was sent from McGredy's and has survived our Central Ontario winters uncovered. Blooms early and late." Many medium size blooms—colour holds well. Grows well on medium height, sturdy plant. Medium green foliage with no blackspot. Hardiness excellent. "This is still my best yellow—lots of good blooms, long lasting, and does well in all weather conditions," enthuses Mr. DeKelver (2 pls., 4 yrs., 30 in.). Excellent exhibition-type bloom. Dense, dark green, healthy foliage on a compact bush. Winters very well. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WHISKEY MAC, H.T. (Tantau '67). Yellow and pink. Mrs. Flood (1 pl., 1 yr.). writes: "Very desirable colour—it would make a very interesting focal point as a solid bed by itself." Beautiful bronze gold with some pink shadings—medium size blooms open flat. Fragrant. Not affected by sun or rain. Medium height plant with light green foliage. No disease. "This is one of the best of all the roses—repeats fast—wonderful fragrance. A must in any rose garden—out of this world!" says Mr. Meier (12 pls., 3 yrs.). Disease-free foliage on a medium height, bushy plant. Very hardy. Mr. Parker (4 pls., 3 yrs., 30 in.) comments: "Not a great rose but a very pretty garden variety—produces very well. Colour is attractive, fragrance outstanding, and lasts well on bush or when cut." Small, flat blooms, often produced 3 or more on stem. Some blackspot on foliage but generally good. Bushy plant—hardy.

WHITE MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '69). Greeny white. "The best white for the fall, with exhibition perfection (note—all blooms confused in spring)," writes Mr. LeMire (6 pls., 1-2-3 yrs., 50 in.). Greenish in bud which is long, opening to a large, well-formed high-centred pure white bloom—but only in the fall. Bright, large, compact foliage on vigorous, upright, compact, bush. Hardy.

WILLIE MAE, Min. (Moore '66). Red. Mr. McDougall (2 pls., 2 yrs.) reports: "Blooms fairly large, show type, and plenty of them. Last well when cut." Good foliage on tall, bushy plant. Very hardy.

YOUKI SAN, H.T. (Meilland '65). "A good growing white that people have let slip by," writes Mr. LeMire (1 pl., 1 yr., 40 in.). Cupped high-centred bloom, at its best in fall. Shiny, light green foliage on upright plant. Hardy.

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Key to abbreviations

M—McGredy P—Poulsen K—Kordes

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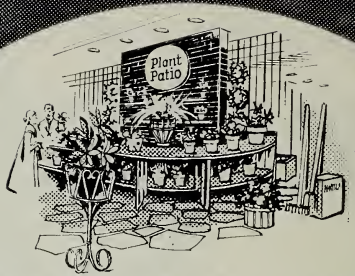

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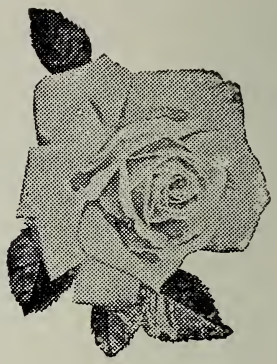

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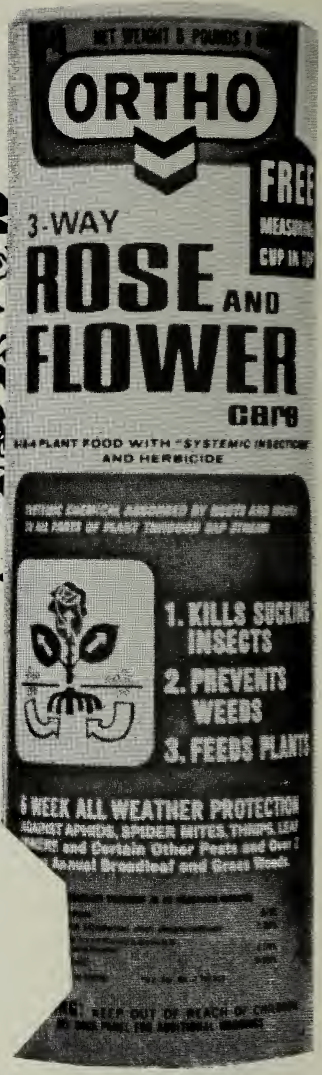

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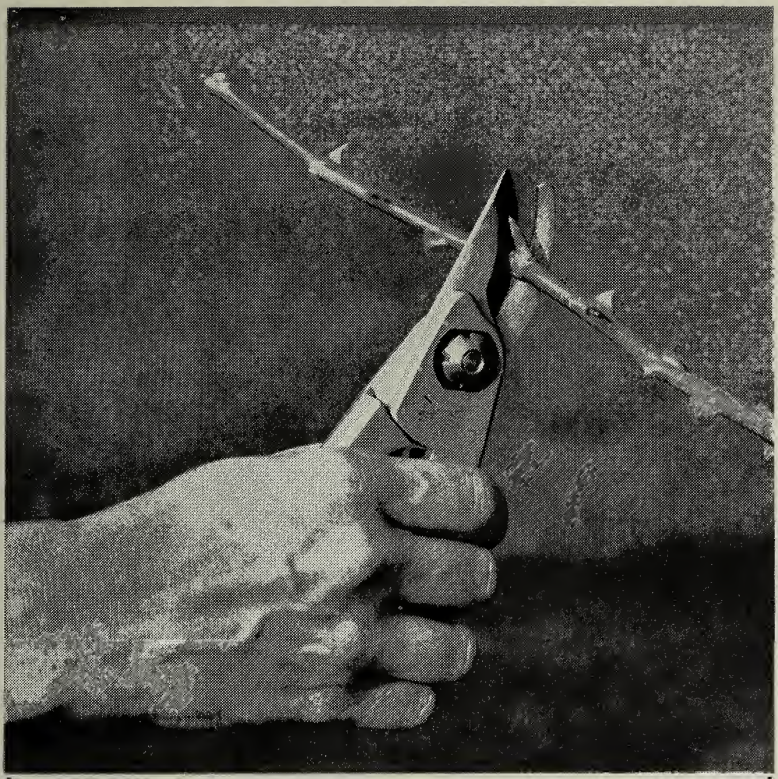

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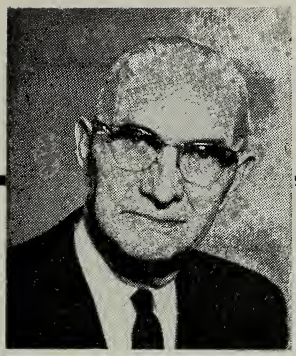

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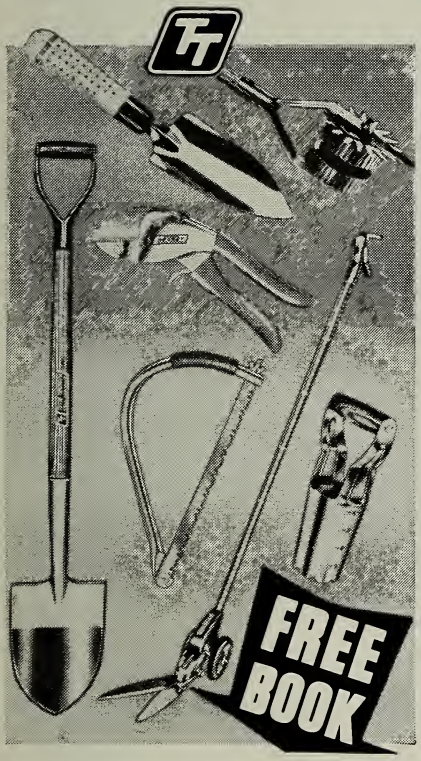

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